FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—April 9

Sun Rises	5 35 A M
Sun Sets	6 29 P M
Day's Length	12 h 53 m
High Water at Southport	12 07 A M
High Water at Wilmington	1.19 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9

Meteorological data for yesterday.

Temperature: 8 a. m., 64°; 8 p. m., 69°, maximum, 76°, minimum, 58°; mean, 67°.

Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 51.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 7.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 28 3 feet

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY

For Virginia, threatening weather and rain; east to south winds.

For North Carolina, showers, with partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, shifting to westerly; colder in western portion Friday evening.

OUTLINES

Senator Morgan continued his speech in support of his resolution that a state of war exists in Cuba, the Bankruptcy bill was debated in the Senate. —— The natives on the northern border of the Transvaal in South Africa are in revolt and British troops have been sent from Capetown to put down the insurrection. —— Tobacco plantations in Mexico have been destroyed by insects. —— The U. S. cruiser Raleigh has been ordered to Gibraltar for duty with the European squadron. —— Judge Day's mission to Cuba is to specifically investigate the death of Ruiz. —— The Tar-Heels defeated the Lafayette base ball team in the second game at Chapel Hill; score 6 to 3. —— Fire at Knoxville, Tenn.; hotel and other buildings burned; five or six persons killed and a number injured; property loss estimated at over a million dollars. —— The flood situation in Mississippi is unchanged; the river at Helena is falling; the town is filled with refugees. —— Yesterday's New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@2, last loan offered at 1½ and closed at 1½@2 per cent; cotton firm; middling 7⅜c; flour was moderately active and steadier with wheat; wheat—spot was firm; No. 2 red free on board 78c; corn—spot steadier; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

The man who dubbed cigarettes "coffin nails" hit the nail on the head.

Gen. Rivera says he expects to be shot but doesn't mind that if it will help the cause, and he thinks it will.

Hon. Wash. Hesing, of Chicago, will cease to protest against the low tax valuation of his property. Mr. Harrison laid him out for Mayor.

The Journal, the new Democratic daily paper started at Winston, starts out well and promises to be a strong and wide awake representative of that section.

The Kansas Bishop who scored J. J. Ingalls for writing up the Fitz-Corbett mill, wished he hadn't put in when J. J. took up his nimble pen and jabbed back.

The report is again received that Associate Justice Field of the U. S. Supreme Court will shortly retire, supplemented by the report that he will be succeeded by Attorney-General McKenna.

The last Treasury estimates put the population of this country at 72,549,000, to which the Treasury gave a per capita circulation of $23.01, from which it seems it figured down to a cent.

Cumberland river is on the rampage. The particular objection to this performance is that it is flooding some of the Kentucky towns and they have no use out there for large quantities of water.

In reply to the rumor that Joe Jefferson contemplated soon retiring from the stage, the amiable Joe says he likes the stage pretty well and will stick to it as long as the stage and the public which patronizes the stage like him.

President McKinley has so far turned his back on Presidential etiquette as to sit with his back to the horses when riding with ladies. He prefers to give the ladies the more comfortable seat, which seems to shock Washington snobbery.

An association has been formed in Kansas to promote a constitutional amendment imposing a tax on "inordinate wealth." Who is going to decide what that is? In the estimation of some Kansas people $4.50 would be "inordinate wealth."

Gen. Julio Sanguily may intend to sneak back to Cuba, but if he has any regard to the word he pledged to this Government, to Gen. Lee and to the Spanish authorities in Cuba he will not. If he was so full of fight he should not have made such pledges.

They keep on discovering things out in Iowa. The latest is a slab of stone, apparently a tombstone, with the face of a man on it, taken from a coal vein 130 feet below the surface, from which it appears that Iowa has some remarkable finds or remarkable liars.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,159

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Jim Robinson, the champion bareback rider, who for years was the big attraction in "Old John Robinson's" circus, is living in Mexico, Mo, financially well fixed. He achieved fame by his back somerset on a bareback horse, the first time in 1849. Although he has been out of the ring for some years he says with a few weeks' practice he would be as nimble as ever.

Capt. Evan P. Howell, who since 1876 has been associated editorially with the Atlanta *Constitution*, has sold his one-fourth interest in the paper and retired from the editorship, and his connection with that paper, with which he has been identified since its establishment, ceases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. WARREN & SON—Ice cream.
WORTH & WORTH—Best quality only.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

MILCH COW—For sale.
LOST—Italian greyhound.
W. J. KIRKHAM—Potted roses.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. T. A. McNeill, of Lumberton, is in the city.

— Mr. F. M. Foy, of Scott's Hill, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. F. Burbank, of Washington, N. C., was here yesterday.

— Mr. William Moncure, of Raleigh, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mrs. H. K. Griffin, who has been visiting Mrs. W. P. Monroe, returned to her home in Chicago last night.

— Mr. T. F. Simmons, representing a well known grocery house in Richmond, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Messrs. John H. Mintz, Shallotte; J. S. King, Hampstead; B. Campen, Bayboro; Jacob Powell and Thos. Henry, Long Creek.

— Messrs. R. P. Gray and Thos. Woodroffe, of the Mount Airy Granite Company, are in the city. The rock which is being used in the construction of the fortifications near Fort Caswell was bought of the Mount Airy Company.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—5 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—3 casks spirits turpentine, 63 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—11 casks spirits turpentine, 72 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—1 bale cotton, 23 casks spirits turpentine, 29 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—6 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 204 bbls rosin, 57 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 7 bales; spirits turpentine, 47 casks; rosin, 868 bbls; tar, 118 bbls; crude turpentine, 10 bbls.

"Where Will It Stop If Allowed to Continue?"

A reader of the STAR says: "We were informed that early yesterday morning two colored boys were caught under a residence near the corner of Front and Orange streets and turned over to a colored policeman to be taken to the guardhouse, but who instead of taking them to the "lockup" turned them loose. We do not know whether this policeman exceeded his instructions or not, but we do think that it is exceedingly dangerous to allow boys, or men as to that matter, to sleep at nights under houses, where by smoking cigarettes, etc., fires may occur."

The Gun Club.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Gun Club will enjoy a shoot at their grounds at Hilton. Three prizes will be awarded. First prize, a sterling silver powder can, containing six pounds of smokeless powder, presented to the Club by the Loftin & Rand Powder Company, of New York; second and third prizes, fifty loaded shells, presented by Mr. J. W. Murchison. The election of officers of the Club will be held at President Green's office to-night at 8 o'clock.

Orion Lodge I. O. O. F.

At the regular meeting of Orion Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., Wednesday night Past Grand Geo. H. Howell was elected representative to the Grand Lodge, which meets in Charlotte the 11th of next month, and Past Grand F. B. Rice was elected alternate. Past Grand J. T. King, of Wilmington Lodge, was endorsed for the position of District Deputy Grand Master.

President McKinley's family have been using a fine upright A. B. Chase piano at their old home in Canton for some years, and the makers are now making one after the style of the prize piano at the World's Fair at Chicago, ordered especially for their use at the White House. (Frand's Music Trades.) †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— A special meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance will be held this afternoon at 3 30 o'clock.

— Miss May Beverly French has been chosen matron of the Shelter of the Silver Cross, on Wrightsville Beach.

— The Italian barque *Attivo*, Capt. Trapani, arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of brimstone loaded in the vicinity of Mt. Ætna, Sicily.

—The advance sale for Mr. Joseph Jefferson's entertainment has been phenomenal and it is a safe prediction that the largest house of years will greet him Saturday night.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 7 bales, against 116 on the corresponding day last year. The local market closed firm at 7 cents for middling, against 7⅝ on the same day of 1896.

— The fire department was called out shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in response to an alarm from box 16. The roof of a frame dwelling in Kellogg's alley over the railroad was discovered on fire, but the flames were suppressed before much damage was done.

E. WARREN & SON.

A Handsomely Equipped Establishment Thrown Open to the Public.

That enterprising firm, E. Warren & Son, have spared no expense in the remodelling of their store, corner Market and Front streets, which has been going on for some time. And now they justly lay claim to the best equipped and most handsomely furnished fruit and confectionery concern, not only in this State but in several adjoining States.

The store is three stories high with galvanized cornice work in several different designs and rising into a "final" at the northwest corner. At the corner on the ground floor an iron column supports a double arch, also galvanized metal, with one entrance on Market and one on Front street. The building is receiving a coat of deep orange paint with gold and black trimmings. Mr. H. E. Bonitz was the architect, and the remodelling was done under his direction. Messrs. Cooksey and Weatherford are the painters.

The interior presents an appearance no less striking. The corner entrance has a vestibule with tiled floor, on which appears in blue letters the word "Warren's." The floor is covered with inlaid linoleum, a material with marble effect.

The counters are all of Western quartered-oak, hand carved and overlaid with white and Italian marble. There are five French plate glass show cases, of which the one in the centre is an 18 foot horse-shoe case, designed by Mr. H. E. Bonitz, and very ornamental. The shelves are all of oak, hand-carved and divided into sections by large beveled-edge mirrors. There are three plate glass windows, one of them bearing the words "E. Warren & Son, Candy Manufactory and Ice Cream Parlors" engraved on the glass. In fact all the furniture, including stands, scales, wall cases, etc., is of the best material. Reinle Bros. & Salmon, of Baltimore, who manufactured the furniture, say that it is the finest they have ever placed in any Southern store. The store is lighted by four clusters of incandescent lamps with ground glass globes.

All this display is pleasing enough in itself considered, but when it is remembered that the mirrors all reflect the most luscious fruit and the show cases are loaded with the finest and most delicious candies, it is easy to understand why Warren's is such a delightful place to spend an hour. Yesterday was the first day of the opening, and the store was kept open until 10 p. m. for the reception of the numerous vistors.

Spring Opening at Taylor's Bazaar.

Yesterday was the first day of the Grand Spring Opening at Taylor's Bazaar, and the efficient corps of salesladies were kept busy receiving and waiting on the large number of customers. These came mainly to look over and select from the new line of Spring hats, but before leaving they were politely shown the excellent line of other goods carried by this well-known firm.

"We haven't had such a run on hats since we have been in business," said one of the proprietors yesterday. And there was everything to confirm the statement, judging from the large crowd of ladies who were in the millinery department studying the late styles in hats. Mrs. Taylor, who has charge of this department, has recently returned from a Northern tour, and her thirty-three years' experience in the millinery business is sufficient guarantee that the public will be pleased with her selections. She has eight competent assistants.

Everything in the way of nice dry goods was on exhibit at the Bazaar yesterday; shirt-waists in all styles and materials, skirts, dimities, lawns, percales and ribbons. The notion counter is in charge of Miss Elise Thorburn, formerly engaged with C. W. Polvogt & Co.

The opening lasts through to-day.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 30 cents. tf

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports of Committees Concerning the Baptist Convention to be Held in May—Estimates as to the Attendance Expected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., presiding and Col. John L. Cantwell secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the reports of the different committees were called for.

Mr. C. E. Borden, of the special committee appointed to see the Board of Aldermen and the County Commissioners to ask for an appropriation by each of $100 to advertise Wilmington and vicinity in the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, reported that the committee had appeared before each body, and that the Board of Aldermen had decided to appoint a committee, but as yet he had heard of no such committee being appointed. The County Commissioners, he said, had refused to make an appropriation, as they had already appropriated $300 for advertising Wilmington and vicinity. On motion the committee was continued, with the request that they use their influence to obtain $175 to pay for the printing of 5,000 additional books, setting forth the different resources and advantages of Wilmington and vicinity.

Mr. C. E. Borden said he would like to know what progress was being made towards securing homes for the delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets in this city next month; how many homes had been obtained and how many were yet needed.

Col. Walker Taylor, chairman of the committee appointed to secure homes for the delegates, stated that none of the sub-committees had reported, except the First Presbyterian church committee, and they had obtained homes for 118 delegates.

Mr. J. B. Mercer reported that the Grace M. E. Church committee held a meeting last Monday night, and up to that time homes had been obtained for fifty-nine delegates, but they thought they could secure homes for seventy-five.

Mr. C. E. Borden said he noticed that Rev. W. B. Oliver was present, and moved that he be requested to give the Chamber some idea of the attendance, etc.

Mr. Oliver said he had received a letter from one of the secretaries of the convention, who had estimated the attendance of delegates from the different States as follows: Alabama, 60; Arkansas, 15; District of Columbia, 10; Florida, 20; Georgia, 180; Indian Territory, 1; Kentucky, 100; Louisiana, 10, Maryland, 25; Mississippi, 45; Missouri, 35; South Carolina, 100; North Carolina, 80; Tennessee, 80; Texas, 60, Virginia, 150; that the Educational Society would be represented by thirty delegates, and the Woman's Missionary Union by about ninety. Mr. Oliver further stated that the Baptists have provided for homes for 404 delegates, but in regard to the attendance during the convention, that he had inquired of Mr. Anderson, of the Seaboard Air Line, how many visitors they had already booked to come over their road, and that he had replied as follows; Baltimore, Md., 40; Washington, D. C., 50; Philadelphia, Pa., 20; New Orleans, La., a car load; Atlanta, Ga., a car load, and about two car loads from Nashville, Tenn.

On motion of Mr. Borden, the secretary was requested to address a letter to the ministers of the different churches in the city, urging upon them the necessity for obtaining homes for the delegates, and the newspapers were also requested to lend their aid.

Mr. P. B. Manning stated that the Chamber of Commerce had extended to the Baptist committee the use of their rooms, which would be used hereafter as the committee's headquarters.

Rev. Mr. Oliver stated that he was receiving daily inquiries in regard to the points of interests in and around Wilmington; that he thought if he had a small card or book setting forth the desired information it would be of great advantage.

On motion of Mr. Borden, the Advertising Committee was requested to immediately have published a small card or book giving the different points of interest in and around the city.

President Chadbourn stated that Capt John W. Harper of the steamer *Wilmington*, and Mr. Geo. R. French, of the Seacoast Railroad, had offered to transport the delegates free on certain days during the convention.

Mr. J. H. Boatwright reported that the St. James Episcopal church committee had so far secured homes for about thirty four delegates.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to address a letter to the chairman of each church committee, requesting him to attend a meeting of the entire committee Monday afternoon.

The report of President Chadbourn was presented to the Chamber, and on motion of Mr. C. E Borden was ordered printed in book form. The report is full of interesting facts and reflects credit not only upon Mr. Chadbourn, but upon the Chamber as well. In the report appears the following:

RECAPITULATION.

I think it worth while giving here a resume of the things actually accomplished for ourselves and Wilmington by this Chamber during the past year. The following are some that we might mention:

The Chamber has had a net gain of eighty-two members, active and honorary, and has held thirty meetings.

We succeeded in inducing the Standard Oil Company to make Wilmington an oil tank steamer station for supplying oil in bulk to North Carolina, South Carolina and portions of Georgia.

We secured the establishment of harbor lines on our river front.

We secured an appropriation of $70,000 for a lighthouse on the pitch of Cape Fear.

We secured a reduction of 25 per cent. on coastwise vessels, a measure of incalculable benefit to our port.

We published a book in memoriam of Wilmington's most distinguished citizen, the Hon. George Davis.

We had printed lithograph maps of our river and bar, showing the depth and width of the channel from here to the sea and the depth of water on the bar, showing our summer resorts, our railroad advantages, and the resources of this vicinity for truck farming.

Largely through our efforts, the Southern Baptist Convention will meet here in May, bringing several thousands of strangers to our city.

We secured the encampment of the State Guard at Wrightsville last Summer.

The Chamber was successful in its efforts to bring the cruiser Raleigh to Southport to receive a testimonial from North Carolinians in North Carolina waters.

Through the efforts of our body, the Government improvement of our river and bar is continued on a plan providing a channel 150 feet wide and 20 feet deep at mean low water from Wilmington to the ocean.

We have prepared and will soon issue a book advertising the resources and advantages of Wilmington and New Hanover county.

We have taken steps to advertise Wilmington at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held at Nashville.

We secured the annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association in Wilmington last Summer.

Through our efforts the Board of Aldermen adopted an ordinance regulating the erection of buildings within the fire limits and along the wharves.

A communication was received from Mr. Geo. R. French, of the committee appointed to audit the books of the treasurer, in which he said that he had examined the books and found the accounts correct, with vouchers for all disbursements.

The report of the treasurer, Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, from April 27, 1895, to March 9, 1897, showing receipts $1,098.10, including $3.42 which was on hand April 27, 1895; disbursements, $979.16; cash balance on hand $118.94, was read and ordered on file. The report also showed that the membership of the Chamber in 1895 was seventeen, and in 1897 ninety-three active members and eight honorary members. Of these, two resigned, three were dropped and one died.

A communication from Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son was read. Messrs. Sprunt & Son called the Chamber's attention to the fact that since the deepening of the Cape Fear river and bar, there is not sufficient space in the harbor at this city for anchoring vessels of the size admitted by the increased depth of water.

On motion, the matter was referred to Mr. Sprunt and the harbor, ship and commerce committee.

President Chadbourn called attention to three handsome framed crayon portraits of Dr. W. W. Harriss, Col. F. W. Kerchner and Col. W. L. DeRosset, all ex-presidents of the Chamber. He also stated that upon the arrival of two other portraits, one of Mr. David Worth and one of the late A. H. VanBokkelen, the five pictures would be presented to the Chamber. By unanimous vote President Chadbourn was requested to add his photograph to the group.

The Chamber at 5 10 o'clock adjourned.

Millinery Opening at the "Racket" Store.

The millinery opening at Mr. George O. Gaylord's "Big Racket Store," No. 112 North Front street, has been in progress since Wednesday, and the proprietor is striving to make each day more successful than the preceding. In this effort he has the hearty co-operation of his numerous clerks, than whom it would be hard to find any more clever and obliging in the city.

The efforts of proprietor and clerks are receiving a generous reward, too. Until 10 o'clock last night there was a steady stream of customers pouring into the store, and the sales, we are told were beyond expectation.

The millinery department is under the direction of Miss Alma Brown. She has skilful assistants in Miss Dora Brown, Miss Agnes Poisson and Miss Weddie Seeders. Four trimmers are kept hard at work all day and part of the night, and still it is difficult to fill all the orders.

To-day is the last day of the opening, and there will be scores of people to come down and inspect the fine stock of embroideries, etc., on sale at the Racket.

Artesian Well and Sewerage Company.

The Excelsior Artesian Well and Sewerage Company was organized in this city yesterday afternoon. The stockholders met at the office of Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Esq. Mr. W. E. Worth was called to the chair. The secretary reported that the charter of the company passed by the last General Assembly was in his possession. The charter was read and accepted. After electing a full board of directors, the meeting adjourned. Subsequently a meeting of the directors was held, and the following officers were elected:

President—W. E. Worth.
Vice President—Geo. H. Locey.
Secretary and Treasurer — F. H. Stedman.
Superintendent—C. H. Leach.
General Counsel — John D. Bellamy, Jr.

The company contemplate sinking artesian wells and placing a system of sewerage here and elsewhere.

Joseph Jefferson.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is one of the few of our great actors left, comes to the Opera House on Saturday, April 10th, in "Rip Van Winkle." When we see Mr. Jefferson, we think of his contemporaries who share in the crown of artists, brilliant jewels, viz. Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Billy Florence, now all gone, only Joseph Jefferson left to sustain the world of art from being swamped by the vanity of the present. We should give Mr. Jefferson a royal welcome and fill the theatre from pit to dome, so that he may not have the excuse of lack of appreciation of art to retire from among our midst. Seats now on sale at Gerken's.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Tax-Listers Elected—County Physician and Superintendent of Health—A New System for Management of the Hospital.

The Board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session at 7.30 yesterday evening. Present, Chairman Foster and Commissioners Dempsey, Moore, Alexander and Nixon.

A communication was read from the Board of Regents of the City Hospital, indicating a new system for the management of the hospital, to go into effect July 1. The Board of Regents will select from a competing class of the ten best licentiates of the State Board of Medical Examiners each year one physician, the first one to serve two years and alone for the first year. At the end of the first year, according to the provisions of the plan, another physician shall be elected to serve two years, and so on, guaranteeing as will be seen experienced service every year after the first. The plan met the approval of the Board.

It was decided that the duties heretofore devolving upon the County Superintendent of Health, the County Physician, and the City Physician, shall be discharged by one physician, who shall receive a salary of $1,350 a year, with an allowance of $350 for clerk hire, three-fifths to be paid by the county and two-fifths by the city. This arrangement was according to an agreement entered into by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and the Board of Commissioners.

Dr. W. D. McMillan was unanimously chosen, the Board of Aldermen having previously named the same gentleman.

Dr. W. W. Lane's resignation as Superintendent of the City Hospital was read. On motion he was requested, with expressions of esteem and appreciation of his services, to withhold his resignation until July 1st.

The following resolution was passed by the Board: That the sheriff and treasurer of the county are both hereby directed not to pay any witness or jury tickets or coupons of more than one year standing, without the same has been first presented and audited by this Board.

Chairman Foster announced that next in order would be the appointing of tax-listers for the different townships. Discussion here arose as to whether the tax-listers should be elected as a whole or voted on separately by ballot. It was decided to vote by ballot for each tax-lister separately.

For tax-lister of Wilmington township Mr. T. O. Bunting was elected. Mr. Bunting received three votes (Chairman Foster and Commissioners Dempsey and Nixon) and Capt. A. L. DeRosset received two votes (Commissioners Moore and Alexander.)

Tax-listers were elected for the other townships as follows:

Federal Point—Steve Keys.
Masonboro—R. A. Hewlett.
Harnett—H. Macumber.
Cape Fear—F. J. Dempsey.

A communication was received from the citizens of Masonboro township, signed by Geo. R. Bate, requesting the Board to make the Seacoast Railroad Company build a bridge over their road at the intersection of the Greenville road, the railroad company having removed the private bridge about twelve months ago. The petition was referred to Mr. Oscar Grant, superintendent of the Seacoast Railroad, with a request to give it his immediate attention.

The Board shortly before 10 o'clock adjourned.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Finance Committee of the Board of Directors in Session—Work On the Annex—Two Negro Guards Discharged.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8.

The finance committee of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary were in session last evening and this morning. The principal work of the committee has been the examination of accounts and other routine business.

The report of the committee setting forth the financial condition of the Penitentiary will not be made until Wednesday week, when the Board meets in this city. The members of the committee are Messrs. W. H. Chadbourn, of Wilmington; Senator Clark, of Halifax, and R. R. Colton.

Superintendent Smith announced this morning that work would begin next week on the annex for the accommodation of the criminal insane. The annex will be built against the hospital, and brick will be used.

A negro can't sit up at night. Yesterday Superintendent Smith had to discharge two of the negro guards who were put on night duty last week. Both of them were asleep night before last with their guns in their hands.

There are a number of consumptives and aged decrepit convicts serving terms in the penitentiary, who are unable to be of any assistance in maintaining the institution and they prove a constant drain on the income. Superintendent Smith is writing to the relatives of these people to know if they will support them, and if they care to take them, he will ask the Governor to pardon them. An old woman, who is serving a life sentence, is perfectly helpless. She can hardly move a member of her body. It is the superintendent's ides to have the incurables pardoned.

Mr. Silas McBee, of Morganton, N. C., has been appointed editor of the *Watchman*, the foremost publication of the Episcopal church.

On a Zoological Trip.

Mr. Ed. Wood, who has been attending the University, arrived in the city last night. Mr. Wood made the STAR office a pleasant call last night. He said that Dr. H. V. Wilson, professor of biology at the University, will arrive in the city to-night. Dr. Wilson, who is well known throughout the North and South, and Mr. Wood are on a zoological trip and hope, if possible, to visit Ocean View, inspect the dead whale and obtain some specimens. They will also visit several other places around the city.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Shippers of Truck

WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE Air-Cushion Rubber Stamps, as they always make a good impression on a wood surface. Seal Presses Stamp Pans, Key Tags, Stamp Ink 5c—enough to fill your Pad.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, 15 Princess street.
'Phone 240. apr 4 tf

What You Need

IS A NEW SPRING HAT, AND YOU are going to buy one soon. You will make a big mistake if you buy without examining my new stock, which embraces all the latest styles.
apr 4 tf HAMME, THE HATTER.

ICE CREAM!

Parties, Excursions and Picknics

Furnished at Low Prices.
Parlors open till 10 P. M.

E. Warren & Son.
ap 9, tf

Criminal Court.

Defendants and witnesses in the Criminal Court will take notice that a special term of said court for this county will be held in the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, on Monday, the 26th day of April A. D., 1897.

By order of Judge
THOS. H. SUTTON.
F. W FOSTER, Chairman
Board County Commissioners.
ap 8 3t th frm

Notice.

On account of the withdrawal of Mr. J. H. Bunting from the Sunday arrangement between the down town Druggists, my Drug Store will be open every Sunday hereafter.

JAMES D. NUTT,
apr 4 tf The Druggist.

Best Quality Only

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses,

SALT MEAT, LARD,

Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Currents,

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes' Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

WORTH & WORTH
ap 9 tf

CUT PRICES AT

Mercer & Evan's.

Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

WATCH THE PRICES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

67 cents a bottle, $8.00 per dozen.

Paine's Celery Compound

73 cents a bottle. $8.75 per dozen.

Pain Killer 17c a Bottle, $2 Per Dozen.

Simmon's Liver Regulator 16c a package, $1 85 per dozen.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup 16c bottle.
Bull's Cough Syrup 16c a bottle.
Syrup Figs 34c a bottle.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla 65c, etc., etc.

If you want to save money buy your Drugs from

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ap 2 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Taylor,

—OF—

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

After a few weeks' stay in the Northern Markets has succeeded in selecting and bringing with her the

Most Stylish Trimmed Pattern Hats

ever brought to Wilmington, together with a fine lot of

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings

AND

Dress Goods.

Our Grand Spring Opening will take place

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH,
FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Mrs Taylor cordially invites all her friends and the public in general to inspect her selections

Polite attention shown to everybody.

Thirty three years of experience in the Millinery business is sufficient guarantee for the selection.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
118 Market Street.
ap 4 tf

TO THE

Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE

Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service!

Quickest Routes!

AND A

HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
OR
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va.
mar 18 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stallion Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $4.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $4.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Potatoes, Potatoes,

IRISH EATING POTATOES,

SWEET POTATOES and

Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.

Baldwin and Russett Apples.

HALL & PHARSALI,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
mar 2 DAW tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1897

WHY THERE IS A DEFICIT.

The Dingley bill is framed with the view of bringing in about $100,000,000 more revenue than the Wilson bill does. Why they should tax the people $100,000,000 annually when there is a deficit of about $25,000,000 is not apparent, unless they are aiming at a surplus that will encourage more extravagant expenditures, when they already exceed anything in reason on the line of extravagance. It is quite evident that they are not contemplating anything in the way of economy or retrenchment, and that they are disposed to regard as a mere unmeaning formality the utterance of President McKinley when in his inaugural address he said: "Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods, like the present, of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed.

If the new tariff advocates propose to attach any importance to or be guided by this utterance, why do they want to put $100,000,000 annually into the Treasury when about $25,000,000 would be sufficient to meet the demands, even at the present rate of expenditures? The Republicans have always acted on the principle that a surplus was better than a deficiency, and that it was a great deal easier to manage a surplus than a deficiency. The surplus has never bothered them for they have always found a way of getting rid of it by increasing pensions and other appropriations, and they have increased expenditures to give them some excuse for keeping up the high tariff system. If they didn't get rid of the surplus, but permitted it to increase, the people would naturally ask why the system of high taxation should be kept up, and would insist upon a reduction; but with an empty Treasury the high tariff boomers can get up the "deficit" scarecrow and cry aloud for more revenue, which means more "protection" and more plundering of the people.

If this merely meant a tax of $100,000,000 on the people it would be a small affair compared with the burden imposed on the people, for to get this $100,000,000 of revenue the people will pay $1,000,000,000 or more, nine-tenths of which will go into the coffers of the beneficiaries. They practically pay ten dollars to put one in the Treasury.

But the trouble isn't in the tariff, for the revenue has amounted for the past few years to about $320,000,000, which ought to be an ample sum to meet the necessities of a Government like this if conducted with anything like reasonable economy, but for years the tendency to extravagance has increased and no matter how much the revenue was they found a way to get rid of it, and to make more revenue necessary, as will be seen by the following table, showing the expenditures for the past twenty years, and the increase from year to year, as we find it in the Baltimore *Sun*:

Forty-third Congress	$653,794,991
Forty-fourth Congress	595,597,832
Forty-fifth Congress	704,537,405
Forty-sixth Congress	737,537,684
Forty-seventh Congress	777,435,948
Forty-eighth Congress	656,269,403
Forty-ninth Congress	746,348,495
Fiftieth Congress	817,968,859
Fifty-first Congress	1,085,680,109
Fifty-second Congress	1,037,404,547
Fifty-third Congress	989,239,205
Fifty fourth Congress	1,048,437,018

Twenty years ago, as will be seen by these figures, the expenditures were but a little over one half what they are now. The increase was gradual and comparatively small until the Fifty-first Congress, when it jumped over $200,000,000 at a bound, and stayed there ever since. The "billion dollar" mark was reached, and the flippant boast made that this was a "billion dollar country."

It is a billion dollar country, but the billions are not in the hands of the people, who have less money now than they had then, and get less for their labor than they did then. The billions are in the hands of the small number of people who have been the beneficiaries of class legislation.

This was a pretty well governed country from the foundation of the Government up to 1861, and it made great progress up to that time not only in growth and internal development, but in manufactures and in commerce. It was the second commercial nation on the earth and was rapidly forging to the front as the first. Up to that time our annual expenditures averaged only $39,000,000, and yet when in 1860 they reached a little over $60,000,000 the Republicans, who have since run the expenditures to over $500,000,000, arraigned the Democratic administration for its extravagance. Of course with increasing population and the peopling of new territory some increase of expenditures must be looked for, but nearly tenfold increase since 1860 with only a little over double the population is outside of all reason.

Unless this extravagance be curbed, and the Government be conducted with some regard to economy and the ability of the people to bear the burden, in less than twenty years the tax bill will foot up $500,000,000 more than it does now, when it is at least $500,000,000 more than it ought to be, or would be if the interests of the people instead of the interests of classes and combines were consulted.

MINOR MENTION.

It is strange that talking to sensible or intelligent people the advocates of a protective tariff should assert and insist that the tax is paid, not by the consumers of the things taxed, but by the foreign manufacturers. The absurdity on the face of this is so apparent that it is strange that any sensible person would utter it or suppose that any sensible person would believe it. But that is the way they have been talking, talk now, and this is the way they justify these excessive protective tariffs, by pretending that they are forcing the foreign manufacturers of goods shipped to this country to pay the revenue that supports the Government. In discussing this pretence as far back as 1845, Hon. Robt. J. Walker, the author of the "Walker Tariff," a tariff under which this country made remarkable progress, showed up its absurdity thus:

"At least two-thirds of the taxes imposed by the present tariff are paid, not into the treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue for imports last year exceeded $27,000,000. This in itself is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than $81,000,000, of which $27,000,000 is paid to the Government upon the imports, and $54,000,000 to the protected classes in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles. This estimate is based upon the position that the duty is added to the price of the imports and also of its domestic rival. If the import is enhanced in price by the duty, so must be the domestic rival; for being like articles, their price must be the same in the same market. The merchant advances in cash the duty on imports and adds the duty, with a profit upon it and other charges, to the price, which must, therefore, be enhanced to that extent.

The tariff is a double benefit to the manufacturer, and a double loss to the farmer and planter; a benefit to the former in nearly a monopoly of the home market and in enhanced prices of their fabrics, and a loss to the latter in the payment of those high prices."

* * *

In discussing the meeting of Southern insurance men to be held at Southern Pines, in this State, on the 28th instant, the object of which is to encourage the establishment and support of Southern insurance companies, the Savannah *News* pertinently says:

"The movement to have the Southern people insure in Southern companies is a good one. All the business which the South can do with her own people ought to be done with them. The South will be slow in getting rich if she sends all her surplus earnings to New York and New England.

"All the great guarantee companies and nearly all the firms which deal in stocks and cotton futures are in the North. These institutions take away from the South many millions of dollars every year. There is no good reason why such institutions should not be established in the South, so that their earnings would be invested in the South.

"The reason why the rate of interest is so much lower in New York and New England than in the South is chiefly because the bulk of the currency accumulates there, however many banks we might have or whatever monetary system might be adopted, so long as the North does all of our life and fire insurance business, has all the guarantee companies, and does all the trading in stocks and cotton futures.

"What we must do is this. We must support home institutions. The millions of dollars which we send North every year must be kept in the South and invested in Southern enterprises. It is for our ablest men to say how this condition of affairs is to be brought about. It must be brought about, however, or we shall remain poor and continue to complain of the scarcity of money while the North will be rich and have more money than she knows what to do with."

It is estimated that the South pays in profits to Northern and European insurance companies about $25,000,000 annually, every dollar of which should be kept at home. This is equivalent to about one-tenth of the value of the cotton crop, or one bale in ten of all the cotton grown, given to companies of other States and countries for doing for us what by a proper effort we could do for ourselves.

* * *

Hon. R. P. Dick, Judge of the Federal Court for the Western District of North Carolina, would by resigning or dying very much oblige some of the gentlemen who are hankering for his place. For some time they have been giving out reports that he contemplated resigning and going on the retired list, the reason assigned being age and increasing physical infirmity, which make the performance of his duties a pretty severe strain upon him. This was, when he first heard it, doubtless news to the Judge, who is still able to get away with three square meals a day, and he is a gentleman whom nature endowed with a pretty robust appetite and digestive powers in proportion. When we last saw him, a few months ago, with the exception of an increase of silver in his locks, we saw no indications of increasing years or of bodily infirmity, and we have never had the slightest intimation that he wasn't mentally as vigorous and well-balanced as he ever was. The object of putting these reports in circulation doubtless is to give the Judge a hint that he is in somebody's way, and that he would very much oblige somebody by asking to be released and let that somebody assume his labors and draw his salary, but at last accounts the Judge showed no disposition to acknowledge that he wasn't both physically and mentally equal to the performance of his duties, but on the contrary that he rather liked that kind of exercise, and intended to stick for some years yet.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: Mr. Will L. Steele, one of our most progressive young farmers, has a mare which gave birth to a colt which, though perfect in all other respects, had no forelegs. It lived about two days.

— Salisbury *World*: Mr. A. H. Misenheimer, who lives two miles from town, has two rabbits, the female of which gave birth this week to one of the largest litters on record. Ten little rabbits were born at one time. The rabbits are all colors from black to white.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Invitations have been issued to the 23d annual meeting of the North Carolina State Dental Society to be held in Charlotte May 12th, 13th and 14th. The State board of dental examiners will meet on the 11th at the same place for the examination of all applicants for license to practice dentistry in this State.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. W. W. Reid, the miner, has letters from several Northern parties directing him to locate fine gold veins for them. They will be here in a few days on a prospecting tour. The process that they mean to treat the ore by will preserve the sulphur of the ore. The processes heretofore used have consumed and wasted it. The sulphur is worth $36 a ton.

— Newbern *Journal*: The weather continues fine and forcing for vegetation, and truck prospects are growing better every day. A sample of peas, this season's crop grown near this city, was exhibited here yesterday, and a shipment of them will be made next Monday. A further examination of fruit shows that plums, peaches and pears were injured to a slight extent by the recent frosts, while strawberries appear fine and will be ready for shipment in two weeks.

— Clinton *Democrat*: We are informed that the residence of Mr. W. H. G. Beatty, who lives over in Bladen county, not far from Ivanhoe, was burned on Sunday night, the 28th ult. Most of the household effects are reported lost also. The fire caught on the roof from a spark. —— Rep. Peterson, colored, was arrested Thursday on the charge of being implicated in the recent robbery of Mr. J. E. Royal's store. Rep. was found in possession of a suspicious number of new pistols like those taken from Mr. Royal. He had a preliminary hearing before Mayor Chesnutt and was committed to jail in default of a $100 bond.

— Charlotte *News*: The *News* learns this morning that the condition of Mr. Edward Nivens, of Pineville, is much improved. His general condition is much better and if there is no material change for the worse in a few days he will get well. Information has been received that the negro Marshall is in hiding near Lancaster. A crowd of Pineville people are scouring the woods. —— A serious accident occurred at the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Works this morning. Andrew Davis, one of the employes, was at work at one of the batting machines. In an unguarded moment he put his right hand too near the teeth of the machine and it was drawn in, grinding it to pulp. Davis was sent to the city at once and medical aid was summoned. After examination amputation was found necessary.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The farmers of Georgia made fewer bushels of corn and a less number of hogs in 1890 than they did in 1860. This is a record not to be very proud of. They should get back to the hog and hominy regime of ante-bellum times.—*Macon Telegraph, Dem.*

—— The protests against the Dingley bill as it passed the House that have been sent to the Senate from all over the country ought to remind the Republicans that they were beaten in two general elections recently on their high tariff issue.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— The real object of the restrictive clause in the Dingley tariff, it is said, is to discourage importations before the passage of the bill; and the real object of the rest of the measure, it might be added, is to discourage imports afterwards.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Miss Phœbe Cousins has deserted the woman suffrage cause because, she says, she has become convinced that woman are no better than men. The average man is against woman suffrage because he knows women are a great deal better than men, and he doesn't want to see them brought down to the level of ward politicians.—*New York Herald, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "How dare you, sir!" she exclaimed, after the deed was done. "You must not mind me," he replied, "I am a chronic osculatory kleptomaniac."

— "Uncle James, what is a pessimist?" "Oh! he's any sort of an old thing that won't enjoy his ice cream today because he's afraid he won't have any tomorrow.—*Puck.*

— Jones—Is Rich a very consistent man?

Brown—Consistent? Well, I should say so. You know he rose from very humble surroundings, and to day he won't eat bread unless it's made from self-raising flour.—*New York Journal.*

— The Chief Engineer—"I am afraid the South American authorities won't permit this machine to be taken there." Visitor—"Why not?" The Chief Engineer—"It makes 2,500 revolutions a minute."—*Up to Date.*

— One Way of Doing: Friend—"Now, tell me the truth, Edith. Don't you find it rather hard to love, honor and obey?" Mrs. Giddily—"Well, no. I love my husband's money, honor the family plate, and obey my own wishes." —*Life.*

— A lady has been lecturing in Boston in favor of a larger consumption of onions taking as a motto the saying: "Eat onions in May, and all the year after physicians may play." It is a simple remedy, and the lecturer advised its use, through all the other months, regardless of odoriferous complications.—*New Haven Union.*

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness. †

WINTER ALL YEAR.

AN OLD DIARY'S ACCOUNT OF SUMMERLESS 1816.

There Were Some Warm Days In the Spring, but In June, July and August There Were Snowstorms and Ice All Over New England.

The year 1816 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living. There are persons in northern New York who have been in the habit of keeping diaries for years, and it is from the pages of an old diary, begun in 1810 and kept unbroken until 1840, that the following information regarding this year without a summer has been taken:

January was so mild that most persons allowed their fires to go out and did not burn wood except for cooking. There were a few cool days, but they were very few. Most of the time the air was warm and springlike. February was not cold. Some days were colder than any in January, but the weather was about the same. March, from the 1st to the 6th, was inclined to be windy. It came in like a small lion and went out like a very innocent sheep.

April came in warm, but as the days grew longer the air became colder, and by the 1st of May there was a temperature like that of winter, with plenty of snow and ice. In May the young buds were frozen dead, ice formed half an inch thick on ponds and rivers, corn was killed, and the cornfields were planted again and again, until it became too late to raise a crop. By the last of May in this climate the trees are usually in leaf and birds and flowers are plentiful. When the last of May arrived in 1816, everything had been killed by the cold.

June was the coldest month of roses ever experienced in this latitude. Frost and ice were as common as buttercups usually are. Almost every green thing was killed. All fruit was destroyed. Snow fell ten inches deep in Vermont. There was a seven inch snowfall in Maine, a three inch fall in the interior of New York state and the same in Massachusetts. There were only a few moderately warm days. Everybody looked, longed and waited for warm weather, but warm weather did not come. It was also dry; very little rain fell. All summer long the wind blew steadily from the north in blasts laden with snow and ice. Mothers knit socks of double thickness for their children and made thick mittens. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. On June 17 there was a heavy fall of snow. A Vermont farmer sent a flock of sheep to pasture on June 16. The morning of the 17th dawned with the thermometer below the freezing point. At about 9 o'clock in the morning the owner of the sheep started to look up his flock. Before leaving home he turned to his wife and said jokingly:

"Better start the neighbors soon. It's the middle of June, and I may get lost in the snow."

An hour after he left home a terrible snowstorm came up. The snow fell thick and fast, and as there was so much wind the fleecy masses piled in great drifts along the windward side of the fences and outbuildings. Night came, and the farmer had not been heard of. His wife became frightened and alarmed the neighborhood. All the neighbors joined the searching party. On the third day they found him. He was lying in a hollow on a side hill, with both feet frozen. He was half covered with snow, but alive. Most of the sheep were lost.

A farmer near Tewksbury, Vt., owned a large field of corn. He built fires around the field to keep off the frost. Nearly every night he and his men took turns in keeping up the fires and watching that the corn did not freeze. The farmer was rewarded for his tireless labors by having the only crop of corn in the region.

July came in with ice and snow. On the Fourth of July ice as thick as window glass formed throughout New England, New York and in some parts of the state of Pennsylvania. Indian corn, which in some parts of the east had struggled through May and June, gave up, froze and died.

To the surprise of everybody August proved the worst month of all. Almost every green thing in this country and Europe was blasted with frost. Snow fell at Barnet, 30 miles from London, on Aug. 30. Newspapers received from England stated that 1816 would be remembered by the existing generation as the year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England. There was great privation, and thousands of persons would have perished in this country had it not been for the abundance of fish and wild game.

In direct contrast with 1816 appears the year 1827-8, when there was no winter. Captain Daniel Lyon, who died some years ago in Burlington, Vt., used to relate his experience in 1827-8. He was a walking encyclopedia of local events. He said: "I knew but one season when winter was almost like summer, the winter of 1827-8. I was running the steamboat General Green between Burlington, Vt., and Port Kent and Plattsburg, N. Y., and during the year there was not a bit of ice in the whole lake from one end to the other. The old Lake Champlain Steamboat company hauled out the steamboats Phœnix and Congress, and hardly a bit of ice appeared in Shelburne bay, near Burlington, during the winter.

"The Phœnix had a new engine built in Albany, and the whole outfit had to be carried from that city to Shelburne harbor by teams through the mud. At Middlebury, Vt., the mud was more than a foot deep. The Phœnix was rebuilt and ready to launch by Jan. 15. Jan. 18 was the day fixed for the launching, and I took over a large party from Burlington on the General Green. The sun was shining with the warmth of a July day. The women who sat on deck raised their parasols."—New York Sun.

Highland Raids.

In one of the raids of the McGregors the farm of Burnfoot, at the back of the Gargunnock hills, above Fintry, was attacked by about 30 of the clan, and the cattle "lifted." The farmer was well advanced in years, and he and his wife were the only inmates of the house when the McGregors appeared. The sons, who were five in number, were away helping some friends who had been attacked and raided by another portion of the clan. The old farmer, who was a powerful man, in order to prevent his raising the alarm, was tied below the belly of an old mare with his head toward the tail, and, nearly choking, was thus carried off with the spoil. When the eldest son came home, he learned from his mother what they had done, and he called to her to give him his father's claymore, which hung above his bed, and which the robbers had neglected to take away.

Furious and reckless, he seized it, resolving to have revenge, and made after the McGregors at full speed. He came upon them at a steep place called Skian Dhu, where they were obliged to go in single file, and overtaking the hindmost man, who had charge of the mare, he with one blow cut off his head, which rolled down the hill for a considerable distance. The rest, fancying that they were being pursued by a superior force, fled, and the old man was saved. After burying the body of the highlander, which they did a little higher up, on a flat part of the hill, the sons of the farmer of Burnfoot threw a number of stones over the grave, as was the custom, and every time they or others passed another stone was added to the cairn, until it is believed that now there are at least from 15 to 20 cartloads of stones heaped up on it.—J. G. Smith.

When cementing your cistern, remember that one bushel of cement and two bushels of sand will cover 3⅝ square yards one inch thick.

A letter mailed in New York will be delivered at Cape Coast Castle 33 days later.

A low barometer almost invariably betokens a coming storm.

THE WORLD'S BELLS.

CAPABLE OF MAKING A CHAIN OF SOUND AROUND THE GLOBE.

Bells That Are Famous For One Thing or Another—The Villela of Spain, the Angelus, the Big Unrung Bell of Russia, Our Own Liberty Bell and Trinity Chimes.

There is a chime of bells which, if rung one after another in longitudinal scale, would reach around the world. The bells hang in different countries and have each a separate history. This, told chronologically, would give a record of the world, for the bells reach back to the early Egyptians and the days of bondage. Taken separately they mark historic epochs.

Our own Liberty bell is one of the chime. It cracked ringing for independence—that blessed crack that is its proudest marking—but its sound is still sweetest music. Before the moment it cracked for joy that bell could be heard far and wide, and its peal easily reached the outskirts of the young republic of which it was the proud spokesman.

Spain has a bell that is its prophet. It is its soothsayer, oracle and guide. This bell, the famous Villela, has hung for centuries in the historic castle, keeping watch over the nation.

It is the most celebrated bell in Europe, though not proud or handsome. Its fame rests not so much upon its notes, though these are high pitched, soft and clear, nor upon its size, for there are other bells in Spain much larger, but upon its personality.

"The Bells of the Tower" have been noted for centuries as having a power of their own. "Ring out, wild bells," means that the bells have it within them to tell terror. And "Chime, ye bells," means they can speak for joy. The bell ringer does the best he can for them, but it is true the bells add a force of their own.

The Villela is a Spanish bell that for years has foretold any impending trouble to the nation. When the father of little Alphonso died, the Villela began tolling in the night and tolled until morning light. In the ten years' Cuban war the bell struck awful tones on the nights of defeats. And when great fires have touched the castle and sickness or insurrection threatened the throne the Villela has lifted up its voice in sudden, loud warning.

Russia has a coronation bell. It is the largest in the world and weighs 500,000 pounds. Its sound has never been bounded, and it is said, like the emperor's voice, to reach to heaven. It hangs in the Kremlin. It is the emperor's bell and is rung only in honor of him. At the coronation it pealed forth as the emperor entered the church, and its voice announced the conclusion of the ceremony to the whole of Russia. The coronation bell is rung by a bell ringer blessed by the emperor, the head of the church. The bell ringer does no other work and is always on duty to tell the important events in the family of the emperor.

He is pensioned. He rings when his majesty goes to church, and in case of the death of a Russian monarch the Kremlin bell tolls constantly between the death and the time of the funeral.

Since Russia is the home of bells, it is not wonderful that it should hold the largest unrung bell in the world. This bell now makes a building in the Kremlin. It was cast two centuries ago, but was found too heavy to remove from the pit.

The Russian monarchs, one after another, tried to have it lifted, and hundreds of lives were sacrificed in the shifting pit of sand. Finally fate intervened. A raging fire broke out and heated the bell in the pit. A quantity of cold water flowed in around it, and a great piece, the size of a door, was broken out. The Russian king immediately ordered it lifted to a pedestal and set within the Kremlin, where it is sometimes used as a temple. Its walls are 2 feet thick, and it is 25 feet high.

The "dearest bells" in France are the Angelus, made famous by Millet, and the bells of Notre Dame. Millet's son still lives in the little home overlooking the stone church where the Angelus bell hangs, and every night he goes out to hear it toll, while the peasants bow their heads and say prayers. The bells of Notre Dame are the largest bells of sweetness in the world. One of them weighs 35,000 pounds. The maker who cast it would never disclose the secret of its loud, sweet tone.

The Japanese have the largest bells, but the crudest. So unskilled are they that many of them will not ring, and so they are obliterated from the list of bells. The best bells are a mixture of copper and tin, with a hammer one-twentieth the weight of the bell. The Japanese bells, even if cast correctly, have too small hammers, or they are cast to sound like tin, and the hammer does not strike roundly. One of these, the Little Giant, has never been weighed. It is said to weigh comparatively little, being of some light Japanese metal, but it is 30 feet across. It is used to announce births and deaths in the royal family. Its clapper is a small, elongated affair that strikes with a double sound, and the Little Giant is easily recognized when heard.

The bell of Notre Dame in Montreal is the largest bell in America, but not the sweetest. This attribute is claimed by the biggest bell of Trinity's chime in New York, which is so surprising in its delicacy and so penetrating in its pureness that rich and poor alike stand all night in all weather to hear it ring in the new year. The most inclement weather never keeps them away, and so demonstrative do they sometimes become at its sound that Trinity's rector has once or twice forbidden the chime to ring at midnight. It is cast in E flat.

The countries of Turkey, Greece, Italy and Egypt have not many famous bells. Bells are not in good repute there from the fact that criminals wear them around the neck and lepers are strung with them. In the temples the high priests decorate their robes with small, jangling bells, and this is another reason why bells cannot become common. In Turkey they are conspicuously unpopular, and that country is the only one that positively forbids the ringing in of the new year with bells.

The first New Year's chimes were rung in England in 1500, and so quickly did the news of them travel that soon every capital of Europe had chimes. America has the most chimes of any country in the world, and few cities of the United States but have their chiming bells.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Venus de Milo.

The position of the missing arm of the Venus de Milo, which has so long been a puzzle to artists and archæologists, is again discussed by The Illustration, which publishes documents intrusted to it by the Marquis de Trogoff-Lanvaux. The documents established two points—namely, that it was between March 4 and 11, 1820, and not in April, that the statue was discovered, and that it was then complete and held an apple in one hand.

And He Was Caromed Off.

Traveler (at a crowded hotel)—How much do I owe you? What's my bill?

Hotel Keeper—Let me see; your room was—

Traveler—I didn't have any room. I slept on the billiard table.

Hotel Keeper—Ah, well, 40 cents an hour.—Boston Post.

The largest sum ever offered or asked for a single diamond was $2,150,000, which the nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweler of Simla, for the imperial diamond considered the finest stone in the world.

Rakes, hoes and other agricultural implements are represented in the Egyptian catacombs.

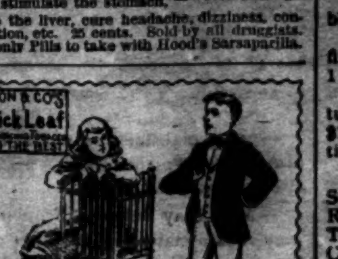
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. †

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills



LITTLE NELL—"What's the matter?"
LITTLE DICK—"Pop caught me smoking, and he's going to lick me."
LITTLE NELL—"When?"
LITTLE DICK—"Quick as he gets through smoking 'Pick Leaf.'"

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Southport, April 17, 18.
Scott's Hill, at Acorn Branch, April 24, 25.
Market Street, at night, April 25.
Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2.
Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6
Waccamaw, June 8
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.

R. C. BEAMAN,
Presiding Elder.

— Clip—"What is the great difference between a wise man and a fool?" Flip—"Simply this: that, whereas both of them can laugh when prosperity smiles on them, it is only the fool that can go on grinning in the midst of adversity."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¼	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	4¾	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	85	@	90
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 50
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas	85	@	90
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb		@	3
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	25
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	29
" in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅞
Standard A		@	4⅝
White Ex. C		@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4⅜
C. Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 70	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00	@	6 00
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm; $1 30 per barrel for Hard and 1 80 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 25½, 25c; rosin steady, $1 40, 1 45; tar quiet, 90c; crude turpentine nothing doing, $1 30, 1 70, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	47
Rosin	368
Tar	118
Crude Turpentine	10

Receipts same day last year—33 casks spirits turpentine, 83 bbls rosin, 79 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—7 bales; same day last year 116.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 43 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 8—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1½, closing offered at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers bills at 487@487¼ for demand and 485¾@486 for sixty days. Posted rates 486½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485. Silver certificates 61⅞@62¼. Government bonds firm; fives, registered, 114; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111; fours, coupon, 112⅝; twos, registered, 96½. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 103 Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Rosin firm at $1 45. Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—Spirits turpentine—no report. Rosin firm; water white $2 65, window glass $2 50, N $2 20, M $2 00, K $1 80, I $1 75, H $1 70, G $1 65, F $1 60, E $1 55, D $1 50, C $1 50, B $1 50, A $1 50. Sales 340 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The feature of the cotton to-day, as for several days past, was the strong relation of spot supplies to future delivery. In addition to the officially reported sales, 6,494 bales spot cotton, several other lots of magnitude are reported to have changed hands; export is being the buyers. Reports of very firm Southern spot markets, added to the firmness of the local situation, made local holders of spot cotton indifferent. The market for future deliveries opened quiet but steady at one point advance to one point decline, early cables being unsatisfactory. Later the market rallied sixteen points, following indications of spot demand. During the afternoon prices eased off partially on liquidation. The close was steady at a net advance of twenty-four points.

NEW YORK, April 8—Evening.—Spot cotton firm; middling 7⅜c.

Cotton futures opened quiet and steady; sales 2,500 bales Jan'y 6 85 February 6 88, May 7 02, June 7 07, July 7 12, August 7 14, September 6 91, October 6 79, November 6 79, December 6 82.

Futures closed steady; sales 79,700 bales; January 6 89, February 6 92, April, 7 01, May 7 05, June 7 10, July 7 15, August 7 16, September 6 95, October 6 83, November 6 83, December 6 86.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7⅜c; middling gulf 7⅝c; sales 6,494 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 8 bales; gross 700 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,359 bales; forwarded 56 bales; sales 6,496 bales; sales to spinners 330 bales; stock (actual) 229,153 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,102 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,347 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 7,419 bales; stock 658,060 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 37,356 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,211 bales; to France 181 bales; to the Continent 35,888 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,286,491 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,757,655 bales; exports to France 614,795 bales; exports to the Continent 1,746,270 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

April 8.—Galveston, steady at 7 1-16, net receipts 743 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7¼, net receipts 512 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 104 bales, Wilmington, steady at 7, net receipts 7 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7⅝, net receipts 60 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7, net receipts 756 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 1-16, net receipts 1,460 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7, net receipts, 389 bales; Memphis, steady at 7, net receipts 361 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¼, net receipts 98 bales; Charleston, firm at 7, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 8—Evening—Flour was moderately active and steadier with wheat; winter straights $4 00@4 15; Minnesota patents $3 85@4 10; do. bakers $3 35@3 60. Wheat—Spot was firm; No. 2 red free on board 78c; No. 1 Northern 79¾c free on board afloat; No. 3 hard winter 78c free on board afloat; options rallied early on export orders and active coverings and closed ¾@1c higher; No. 2 red April 75⅜@75⅞c, closed at 75⅞c; May 73⅛@73 3-16c, closed at 73c; June closed 72⅝c; July 71⅞@72 11-16c, closed at 72⅝c; September 70 9-16c. Corn—Spot steadier; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; options opened firm on better cables, was very steady all day on the rise in wheat and wet weather news, and closed ¼c net higher; April closed at 29c; May 28 15-16@29c, closed at 29c; July 30⅜@30⅝c, closed at 30⅝c; September 32c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2, 22c; No. 2 delivered 24c; No. 3, 21c; No. 2 white 24c; No. 3 white 23c; track mixed Western 22@23½c; track white 23@29c; options firmer with the other markets and delayed seeding, closing ⅛c advance; May 21⅝@21¾c, closed at 21¾c. Lard steady; Western steam $4 32½, nominal; May $4 37, nominal; refined steady; Continent $4 60; South American $4 90; compound $4 00@4 12½. Pork steady; mess $8 75@9 25. Butter steady; Western creamery 15@20c; do. factory 8@13c. Elgins 20c; imitation creamery 11@17c; State dairy 14@19c; do. creamery 15@20c. Cheese quiet; State large 9@12½c, small fair 9@12½c; part skims 5@8c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 9¾@10c; Western fresh 9½@9¾c; Southern 9c. Cotton seed oil quiet but fairly steady; prime crude 20c asked. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Coffee—Options opened steady with prices 10 to 15 points lower, following heavy receipts in Brazil and weakness in foreign markets; further declined 10 points under late disappointing cables and bear selling; free warehouse deliveries partially checked the decline; closed steady, with prices 15 to 25 points net decline; sales 13,750 bags including May at $7 10@7 15; July $7 50; February $7 60; March $7 60; spot Rio weak; No. 7, invoice, 7½c; No. 7, jobbing 8c; mild weak; Cordova 13¾@15½c; sales 500 bags Rio No. 7 at 14½c for good Calcutta. Sugar—Raw quiet; molasses 2⅝c; refined dull.

CHICAGO, April 8.—All the grain and provision markets were firm to-day, closing as a rule at substantial advances. The strength was more the result of a natural reaction from yesterday's slump, although the statistical news was generally favorable. May wheat closed 1½c higher, corn ⅜c higher and oats ¼@⅜c higher. Provisions advanced 2½@5c.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cash quotations. Flour easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring 66⅜@66⅝c; No. 2 red 82½@85½c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅛@23⅜c. Oats—No. 2 17c; No. 2 white 20⅝@21½c; No. 3 white 18@21c. Mess pork, per barrel $8 05@8 10. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 07½. Short rib sides, loose $4 35@4 55. Dry salted shoulders, boxed $5 12½@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey $1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—April 65⅛@66, 66⅜, 65⅜, 66⅜; May 66¼@66⅜, 67½, 65⅞, 66⅝c; July 66¼@66⅝, 66⅞, 66, 66⅝@66⅞c; September 65½@65⅝, 66, 65, 65¼@65⅜c. Corn—April 23½@23¼, 23⅜, 23¼, 23⅜@23⅜; May 23⅜@23½, 23⅝, 23⅜, 23⅜@23⅝c; July 24¾, 24⅞@25, 24⅝@24⅝, 24⅞@25c; September 26⅛, 26⅜, 26, 26⅜c. Oats—No. 2 May 16⅜@16¼, 16⅝, 16⅜@16¼, 16⅝c; July 17⅝, 17⅞, 17⅝, 17⅞c; September 18¼, 18⅜@18⅜, 18⅛, 18⅜. Mess pork—May $8 05, 8 15, 8 00, 8 12½; July $8 15, 8 25, 8 10, 8 23½. Lard—May $4 07½, 4 10, 4 05, 4 10, July $4 15, 4 20, 4 15, 4 20. Short ribs—May $4 47½, 4 47½, 4 37½, 4 47½; July $4 45, 4 50, 4 40, 4 50.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour dull to sell; Western family $3 90@4 25; winter wheat patents $4 35@4 65. Wheat firmer; spot and month 73⅛@73⅜c; May 73⅜@72⅜c; July and August 70c asked; Southern by sample 73@75c. Corn steady; spot and month 26⅝@27c; May 27⅛@27½c; July 29@29½c; steamer mixed 23½@23⅝c; Southern white 28⅛@29½c; do yellow 26⅛@27½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 25@26c; No. 2 mixed do 23½@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—4 P. M—Cotton, good business done and prices unchanged. American middling fair 4 15-32d; good middling 4 5 32d; American middling 4 1-32d; low middling 3 27-32d; good ordinary 3 23-32d; ordinary 3 17 32d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 11,300 American. Receipts 7,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady at the decline, with demand poor. American middling (l m c): April 3 63-64@3 63-64d seller; April and May 3 62 64d value; May and June 3 62-64d seller; June and July 3 61 64@3 62-64d buyer; July and August 3 61-64@3 62 64d buyer; August and September 3 59 64@3 60 64d seller; September and October 3 54-64d buyer; October and November 3 48-64@3 49 64d buyer; November and December 3 46-64@3 47-64d seller; December and January 3 46-64d value; January and February 3 46-64d value.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Ital barque Attivo, 620 tons, Trafani, Girgenti, J T Riley & Co.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 2, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Ira B Ellems, 263 tons, Marston, Macoris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Dove (Br), 168 tons, Esdale, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Willie L Maxwell, 261 tons, Gott, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 241 tons, Gallagher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 620 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.

Amal (Nor), 448 tons, Knudsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Bygdo (Nor), 495 tons, Ammolsen, J T Riley & Co.

The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r

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Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
dec 20 tf No. 11 South Front street

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

A Perfect Substitute For Mother's Milk. Book "INFANT HEALTH" Sent FREE. New York Condensed Milk Co. N.Y.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PUBLIC LEDGER

AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

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jan 29 tf

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dec 15 tf

GHOSTS.

I slept last night and dreamed.
I woke and cried,
For in my sleep it seemed
Close by my side,
Walked still and slow the old days that have died.

All ghostly slow they passed,
All ghostly still;
Of old, who fled so fast,
With life a-thrill,
With laughing lips and eyes, with eager will.

So, ghostlike, yet the same,
Each dear dead day
Softly I called her name
And bade her stay.
Softly she turned and smiled and went away.
—Sophie Jewett in New York Tribune.

TO PROTECT WILLS.

A Connecticut Judge's Plan For Carrying Out a Testator's Wishes.

The only practical and simple scheme for the prevention of attacks on wills is that proposed by Judge John H. White of Hartford and defeated by the legislature of 1895. It provides that every person on making a will may deposit it with a legal officer, who shall give public notice that a will has been so offered, and that all who wish to attack the capacity of the testator shall have a certain time in which to offer evidence and bring the matter to a decision. If no objection to the testator's capacity is made within the time specified, the will cannot be attacked on that ground after his death.

The contents of the will are not disclosed even to its custodian. No one has any ground to attack it because he is left out or gets less than he thinks he should have. Evidently people will think twice about attacking the testamentary capacity of a man who is there to defend himself, especially when they are uncertain how he has devised his property and may be biting off their own noses. As Mr. Swiveller remarked about the rooms at Bevis Markis, "The contingent advantages are extraordinary." Under this law there would be no premium on will breaking.

The proposed law does not require any one to deposit his will. It merely gives to every person an opportunity to make sure that his intentions regarding his property shall be carried out and a growing scandal diminished.

Another idea is that the legislature pass an act directing the judge in his charge to the jury, in cases of will contests, to instruct them as to the weight of evidence and the verdict that is demanded by the law. These will cases present questions of law about which the judge knows more than the jury, and we can conceive of no more infamous practice than that of breaking a will on technical points when the intent of the testator is clear. Something should be done to stop this continued and growing raid upon wills.—Hartford Times.

Sailors In the Small Boat.

It is a curious fact that few seamen can handle a small boat with facility. This applies chiefly to the crews of sailing craft, as the large steamship corporations long ago realized this failing among sailors and instituted a series of boat drills on their steamships that have been productive of excellent results. Knowledge of the workings of small boats is a requisite that every seaman should possess, and young men intending to follow the sea for a livelihood should acquire it before they tread the decks of a vessel, as they will have but little opportunity afterward.

The wise forethought of steamship corporations in having their crews drilled saved many lives at the wreck of the steamer Denmark, as something like 734 persons were transferred from her to the Missouri without a single accident in midocean during a heavy swell. It follows, therefore, that those who seek recreation on the water would do well not to go in any boat unless it is in charge of an experienced boatman and is amply supplied with life preservers. Boats ought to be ballasted with fresh water in small casks, instead of stones or iron, so that, in the event of being capsized, the ballast may help to keep them afloat. A young man who may have been only a very few times in a boat, under favorable circumstances, assumes he can manage one. He makes up a party, the wind freshens or a squall ensues, he loses his head, a capsize takes place, the boat sinks, and the chances are that he and his companions will be drowned. Those who go boat sailing ought to leave as little to chance as possible.—Harper's Round Table.

Libations and Perfumes.

In the libations of the Greeks, Egyptians and others perfume was largely used. Herodotus mentions the incident of the 12 kings of Egypt who were offering sacrifice in the temple of Vulcan. At the door of the temple, on the great altar, were laid bundles of sandalwood and cinnamon. Upon these the sacrificial boar was stretched, the fire lighted, pastils of incense thrown in and the smoke and "nidrous smells" rose high to heaven. Then into the inner courts marched the royal procession, preceded by incense burners, who bore golden salvers, and by the smaller altar the kings knelt in prayer. The priest, rising, sprinkled consecrated perfume over them and brought forth the golden beakers for libation. But the old man, a little muddle headed, counted 11 cups as 12. Psammetichus, who was left without, took off his brass helmet, and in that offered the perfumed wine to Vulcan, the fire god. Previous to this the oracle had declared that he who offered a libation in a cup of brass should be sole king of Egypt. Unconsciously Psammetichus had fulfilled the condition, and he was therewith proclaimed king.—London Society.

To Renew Old Pens.

When a pen has been used until it appears to be spoiled, place it over a flame, a gaslight, for instance, for a quarter of a minute, then dip it into water, and it will be again fit for use. A new pen which is found too hard to write with will become softer by being thus heated.

That Settled It.

Peterson—Do you suppose that young Pipps has serious intentions?

Mrs. Peterson—Undoubtedly. I heard him ask Laura last night whether you were a partner in the firm or if you merely worked on a salary.—Cleveland Leader.

When bad weather is imminent, swallows fly low, because at such times the insects which constitute their food keep near the ground, and the swallows are forced to follow them on to lower regions than at other seasons.

AN INDIAN REFORMER

NO HEART'S SAD EXPERIENCE CIVILIZING HIS BRAVES.

This Chief, Whose Name Was a Misnomer, Really Wanted to Raise His People to the White Man's Level—The Efforts He Made and How They Resulted.

No Heart was one of those Indians who do not require the episode of death to apotheosize them into decency. After he had done his careful, painstaking best to kill a reasonably large number of people in the Minnesota country in 1862 he hurried over to the westward and safely located in Dakota. He reformed and became as a brand snatched from the burning. No Heart's reformation was bona fide.

Percival ran a little newspaper in Fairbanks, and the bottom land whereon No Heart and certain of his wives lived was just across the river. It was very handy for No Heart, and he used to devote most of his time to talking to Percival about the improvement of the Indian race.

"I am going to save the Indian race," said No Heart to Percival. "I am going to make it like the white. Why should the Indian freeze and starve and wear especially frousy rags while the white man lives in town and runs secondhand stores and barber shops and plays in the city brass band?" He said this partly in Indian and partly in English, for it was one of his earnest moments.

Percival warned him. An Indian is an Indian, he told him, and it is no use trying to make him anything else. No Heart was firm, however, and he set out straightway to bring about an improvement in the affairs of his race. He had a snug amount of money, so he was well equipped to swing his scheme. He went to the tailor in Fairbanks and caused a most marvelous suit of clothes to be made for him—broadcloth, silk lined; patent leather shoes, a high hat, a shirt of dazzling whiteness.

"When I appear in this before the Two Kettle band," he told Percival in his mixture of English and Sioux, "it will cause emulation. In three weeks I expect there will not be any more Indians wearing 'G strings' and blankets. What pay ought an Indian to get as clerk in a drug store?"

Thus garbed in all the glory of Solomon he went across the river to the camp of the Two Kettle band. He was gone three days and reappeared in Percival's office clad in about 4 cents' worth of buckskin and cotton. Percival asked about his clothes.

"It is a great success," said the reformer. "To instill that feeling of self respect which good apparel brings"—you understand, most of his words were of Sioux manufacture, but that is what they meant—"I lent it to Elk Walks Away, a noted and vehement drunkard, whose habits need correcting sadly. It made a new man of him, did my broadcloth suit, but to my regret in the evening he sold it to Lacy at the trading post for a gallon of cologne, and he drank the cologne for the alcohol that is in it, and for three days he has been the most magnificent, sweet smelling sort of a drunken beast known to the Two Kettle band.

"I shall proceed now to the second course," said No Heart. "I'm not discouraged. To inculcate self esteem and a laudable ambition to be equal to one's superiors we must provide the immediate surroundings of those superiors, wherefore"—

"Hold on there, No Heart; hold on!" cried Percival. "Lord bless you, Injun, you are chattering around there with a Sioux mixture of verbosity and long words that would drive one into a cyclone cellar for protection. Easy now, easy. Confine yourself to English, and 22 caliber English at that."

"In short," said No Heart, "I am going to take over to my camp a sewing machine, a set of popular authors and a double seated cutter. Seeing these, can you understand how my people can fail to be filled at once with the same ideas as the whites? Percival, how does one proceed to establish a banking business? I think Throws His Hatchet at His Mother ought to be cashier. We shall open next week."

Percival looked in awe and wonderment at this remarkable philanthropist and wished him well. Two hours later No Heart, still clad in buckskin and rags, but driving a pair of dejected Indian ponies hitched to a most startling and gaudy sleigh, disappeared toward the frozen river. He carried in the rear seat a sewing machine and about 50 handsomely bound books.

He was mounted on one of the ponies when next he appeared at the office of the newspaper. Gentle, patient resignation was depicted upon his face as he quietly moved into the editorial room and seated himself on a keg. He was silent for several minutes, and then, speaking meekly, he said:

"You have perhaps heard that Throws His Hatchet at His Mother, who was to have been cashier of the bank, erroneously mistaking the cutter for a new kind of folding bed, lay down in it to smoke himself to sleep. We buried some of Throws His Hatchet at His Mother, but there was not enough ashes left of the cutter to mention it in ordinary conversation. The books I distributed among the Two Kettle band, and I was called upon today by a deputation, who, representing that the books had made enormously successful fuel, requested that I get more. My squaws, I regret to say, are fools. They took the sewing machine out and cut a hole in the ice and dumped it into the river, for it was, they said, accursed."

One day in the summer No Heart appeared before Percival and made a final report.

"The man at the bank," he remarked, "says my money is all drawn out. It is very fortunate. I had intended to buy a banjo, a roll top desk and a gas stove, which I am sure would at last have brought complete civilization to my people. But I am thwarted"—in Sioux, of course—"and am fain to give up my enterprise. Percival, you have always been a good friend to me and my race. Will you be especially noble now?"

Percival said he would.

"Let me have 60 cents to get drunk on," said No Heart.

And Percival gave him the money.—Chicago Record.

An Unhappy Queen.

A splendid Georgian clock, which rears its majestic head almost from floor to ceiling, is owned by Lady Alston.

In the ormolu and silver repousse face is a mysterious looking curtain, which, drawn up by an ingenious arrangement every three hours, or at any time on touching a spring, reveals, with an appropriate village background, a set of tiny watteau figures, of which one in the foreground is dancing a jig to the beating of a drum and the music of violins.

This old clock has an interesting historical record, it having been presented by George III to his sister, who became the bride of Christian VII of Denmark.

The story of poor Caroline Matilda is a sad one. It is said that immediately on landing she was required to exchange her English for Danish attendants, even her faithful dresser being taken from her. Who can wonder that the young princess was not happy with an unsympathetic husband or be surprised that she should have valued the sympathy and attention of others, and, notably of the famous Minister Struenzee, who, with his colleague Brandt, was destined, through a palace intrigue, to the rack and the scaffold? It is a dismal tale, whichever way we regard it, but we may, with confidence, reject as false the stories invented at the time to Caroline Matilda's prejudice. A British squadron rescued the queen from her prison at Elsinore and conveyed her to Hanoverian territory, where she soon succumbed, with the aid, it was darkly rumored, of a specially prepared cup of chocolate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hammers.

Hammers are represented on the monuments of Egypt 20 centuries before our era. They greatly resembled the hammers now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of nails. The first hammer was undoubtedly a stone held in the hand. Claw hammers were invented some time during the middle ages. Illuminated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw hammers. Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic 50 ton hammer of shipbuilding establishments, some of which weigh as much as 50 tons and have a falling force of from 90 to 100. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS COOK.

Mrs. Rorer's Unconscious Preparation For the Work In Which She Is Supreme.

Mrs. Talcott Williams, writing of "The Most Famous Cook In America," Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in The Ladies' Home Journal, says: "Sarah Tyson Heston, the daughter of Dr. Charles Tyson Heston, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in October, 1849. When she was about a year old, her parents removed to Buffalo, where her father became a successful manufacturing chemist and where, as a little girl, she developed a child's aptitude and interest in her father's daily work. She grew up in his laboratory, gaining a working knowledge of chemical methods. Her father led the way in many food experiments. After spending several years at a private school in Buffalo Sarah Heston went, at the age of 11, to Aurora, N. Y., where she took a five years' scientific course, devoting much time to chemistry. Returning to Buffalo, she was graduated from a finishing school after studying for three years. During all this time she had shown much fondness for and skill in cooking. When 12 years old, she took a prize for a loaf of bread and a loaf of sponge cake at a western New York county fair.

"Dr. Heston responded to Lincoln's first call for three months' men and remained in the service until the end of the war, returning with shattered health. The personal care for ten years of her invalid father, who required the most delicate and digestible food, was Mrs. Rorer's unconscious preparation for her life work. Cooking is often a mere matter of recipes and too seldom based on principles. It deals with details and offers no explanation of causes, but the training Mrs. Rorer had received from her father, a physician and practical chemist, gave this important and frequently omitted instruction. In 1869 the Heston family went to Philadelphia to live, and the following year Sarah Tyson was married to Mr. W. A. Rorer and has since that time made Philadelphia her home. There her two sons were born. The eldest one, W. A. Rorer, Jr., was sent to the University of Berlin to be fitted for work as a translator. The younger one, James B., is a student at Harvard college. The only daughter died in infancy."

"CAN A MONKEY SWIM?"

How "the Editor" Decided a Bet For an Anxious Inquirer.

All sorts of funny questions come over the telephone into a newspaper office. Somebody is always making a bet on some queer proposition or other, and the decision is left in many cases to some of the papers. No sooner is the bet made than the men who have put up money or promised to do so hie themselves to a telephone and ring up "the editor" of the paper to which the decision has been left.

Some of the propositions advanced are enough to make a mule laugh, and some are sent over the telephone just to worry the man who answers the ring and possibly to catch him with some trick. The other day, for instance, some fresh boy rang up a newspaper to ask for a decision on this proposition:

"Is it legal for a man to marry his widow's sister?"

The young man who answered the phone refused to "bite" and told the inquirer that his question would be answered through the columns of the paper if he would write it out and forward it with his name and address. That is the rule in most offices. This particular question never came, of course.

But the other night there came one that was too good to lose, so the young man who received it answered it on his own account.

"We've made a bet," said the fellow who rang up the office, "and we want you to decide it."

"This paper doesn't decide bets," was the answer.

"Never mind the bet then. Just decide the question, will you?"

"Well, what is your question?"

"It's this," came the answer. "Can a monkey swim?"

What an easy one! The young man at the phone smiled happily as he put his mouth down close to the transmitter and softly whispered:

"Just go down to the lake and jump in. Then you'll find out all about it."

And then he gently rang off and went on with his work.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Monotypes Are Made.

One of the most interesting of all the minor forms of the graphic arts is the monotype, which, by reason of the element of accident in the result, sometimes reveals an unexpected beauty of effect. The process is simple. It consists in painting a picture with plate printers' ink on a metal plate. The plate is then put in a press, a sheet of moistened paper is laid upon it, and the roller is applied. The ink painting is directly transferred to the paper, and the print gives the artist's drawing reversed. Unlike essays in etching, or any of the processes of engraving, mezzotint, or lithograph, a painter may work with the tools he is accustomed to—brushes. He may vary his methods by taking out lights with a rag, with his fingers, or with soft wood points, but he is not hampered by new tools or by difficulties concerning the preparation of the plate or the printing from it. There are no acids, no bitings, no first, second or third states, no expert printer to be depended upon, as in etching. It is in no sense a reproductive process, for the painting is entirely transferred to the paper in printing, leaving the plate blank.—William A. Coffin in Century.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal. Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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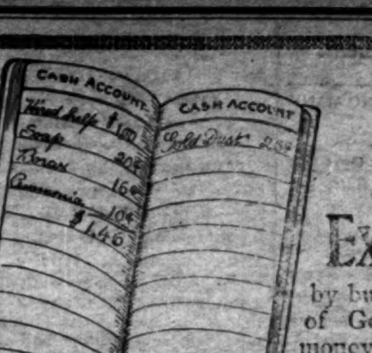

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jan 21

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.29 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.16 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 10.10 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.25 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.33 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m, Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m, Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.58 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

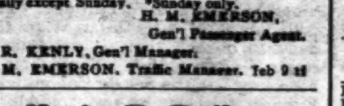
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 43	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 25	Ar..Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.

Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

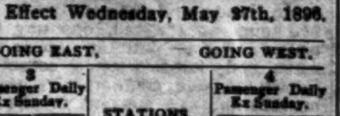
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston..........	10 33	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City....	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE

S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington............	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton............	5 36 p m	....
Leave Maxton............	6 14 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg............	6 29 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet............	6 58 p m	....
Leave Hamlet............	7 13 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham............	7 30 p m	5 33am
Leave Wadesboro............	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville............	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe............	9 13 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe............	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte............	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly............	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton............	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby............	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro............	....	12 30pm
Arrive Rutherfordton............	....	12 54pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton........	....	*4 25pm
Leave Ellenboro........	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby........	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton........	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly........	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte........	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe........	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe........	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville........	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro........	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham........	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet........	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet........	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg........	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton........	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton........	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington........	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet........	*8 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh........	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth........	5 50 pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond........	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington........	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York........	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe........	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville........	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens........	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 30 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	8 00 a. m
4 12 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
3 55 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 40 "	†Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv.......Climax.......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 10 a. m
6 18 "	Lv.......Maxton.......Ar	9 23 "
5 35 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 05 "
4 46 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 52 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 16

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar......Ramseur......Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 35 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	11 07 "
Arrive Madison..........................	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..........................	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro..........................	2 40 "

†MEALS.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

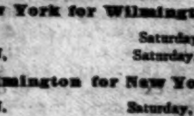
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

ap 3 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE, Saturday, April 10
CROATAN, Saturday, April 17

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, April 10
PAWNEE, Saturday, April 17

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE, Tuesday, April 13
CROATAN, Tuesday, April 20

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

ad 7 tf

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At Your Own Price,

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Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and excellent for Placing Under Carpe

The Morning Star,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1897

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Turks Concentrating Troops—The Powers Will Begin the Blockade of Greece—The Greek Government Determined to Resist.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Constantinople, says that the Porte this afternoon communicated to the ambassadors the contents of three circulars dispatched to the Ottoman representatives abroad. The first, dated April 5, notifies the Powers that the Porte is willing to withdraw the Turkish garrison from Crete immediately if the Greeks previously withdraw and the Powers guarantee to pacify the island. It demands also that Greece should evacuate Crete forthwith. The second, dated April 6th, protests, in anticipation, against the appointment by the Powers of an European governor of the island. The third, dated April 7th, protests against the injustice of disarming the Cretan Mohammedans while the Christians are permitted to retain their arms.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* will say to-morrow: "The opinion of the Greek newspapers is virtually unanimous as to the recent declaration of the Powers. It is that the European concert after conspicuous failure as to Crete is gradually tending to dissolution and will be obliged to content itself with a mere admonition." The *Times* will print to-morrow the following dispatch from its Crete correspondent: "The Cretans are now massing around Kissamo. They have mounted four guns and intend to attack the fort, which is held by 150 Turks. Yesterday they wrote to the captain of an Austrian warship anchored in the bay, declaring that as the action of the international fleet had hitherto been hostile to them, they would repel forcibly any attempt of warships to interfere with their designs as Kissamo. It is expected, therefore, that the Cretans will direct their guns upon the warships if the latter open fire. "The Austrian admiral will proceed to Kissamo to-morrow. It has been decided to remove the few Mohammedan families there and to blow up the two block houses in the vicinity of the fort in order to prevent the Cretans from occupying them."

The correspondent of the *Times* at Elassona will say to-morrow: "Accompanied by a staff officer I have visited the frontier posts at Maluna Pass, which commands a splendid view of the plains of Elassona and Larissa. It is near the top of a mountain. The Turkish and Greek block houses are about thirty yards apart. We were received by the officers of the Greek posts. They were agreeable and friendly but they did not seem especially anxious for war. At Euzonoi, they were singing and dancing around the block house. The soldiers made a fairly serviceable appearance but do not give the impression of absolute ignorance of fear and obstinate courage characteristic of the Turkish soldiers."

CANEA, April 8.—The admirals of the foreign fleets and the consuls held a meeting to-day at Suda. The question discussed was whether the consuls should renew their parleying with the insurgent leaders. It was decided not to do so. The consuls pointed out that further parley with the insurgents was useless because they were unable to give them definite information relative to the withdrawal of Turkish troops or furnish the insurgent leaders with details regarding the autonomous form of government which they proposed to confer on the Cretans.

ATHENS, April 8.—The royal yacht Sphakteria has sailed for Volo with the chief of the Red Cross society. A squadron of iron-clads has left Skinthos for Oreo and Eurboea.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Arta says it is reported that the Turks are concentrating a large body of troops between Philippiades and Joannina, and have seized all the flour mills and grain stores. All the irregulars have left Arta and are marching northward in three bands.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that the powers will begin the blockade of Greece simultaneously with a new proclamation to the Cretans. Everything indicates that Greece is firmly determined to resist. The Greek Government is negotiating with the well known Polish sportsman and ex-aide de camp of King Humbert, Col. Jaracazewski, to go to Athens to command Italian volunteers.

JUDGE DAY'S MISSION

Will Soon Leave for Cuba to Investigate the Death of Ruiz.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Judge W. R. Day, who has been charged by the President with a mission to Cuba, will be in Washington next Saturday, when he will receive his final instructions. From administration authority it can be stated that the scope of Judge Day's mission has been much exaggerated. He has been selected as a lawyer to specifically investigate the death of Ruiz, and is not commissioned to handle the Cuban-Spanish situation generally. The President did not ask him to do this, and he does not expect to attempt it. He will, however, report to the President all that comes to his knowledge as incidental to the investigation he will make. After going through the papers in the Ruiz case that are on file in the State Department, Judge Day will leave for Havana. It is not thought that the investigation in the State Department will take over ten days after Judge Day arrives.

TAR-HEELS WIN

In the Game of Base Ball at Chapel Hill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 8.—The Lafayette base ball team met its second defeat at the hands of the Tar-Heels to-day by a score of 6 to 8. Both teams played better ball in to-day's game than in yesterday's, and up to the sixth inning it was an errorless game. The line of the teams was similar to yesterday's excepting the pitchers, Sigman going to second base and Reese playing centre field. The features of the game were Bray's home run in the seventh inning for Lafayette and three double plays for Carolina by Wilson in the first inning; Johnson, Stanley and Winston in the second; Wilson, Winston and Bailey in the ninth, cutting off a run and shutting out a runner at first. The Lafayettes are in great favor here, and their visit was greatly enjoyed by both sides.

An official denial has been issued that a revolt against the Spanish Government has broken out in the Island of Porto Rico.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPAIN'S METHODS.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA.

Morgan's Speech in the Senate on the Resolution Declaring That a State of War Exists in the Island—Bankruptcy Bill Debated—Resolution of Inquiry Concerning the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate to-day heard Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, for the third successive day on his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. He was severely critical of Spain's methods against American prisoners, and went over in detail the circumstances in the Competitor case. Mr. Morgan said he would close his speech at the next meeting of the Senate, when he would present a letter from one of the Cuban officials of the eastern province of the island showing the complete civil system of government now maintained by the Cubans.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Inter-State Commerce be directed to investigate the payments made, or agreed to be made by the Inter-State Commerce Committeemen, for attorneys' fees; and also to inquire whether in any cases the attorneys of the commission have also been employed by railroad companies in similar cases; and further whether any additional authority from Congress is required for the employment of counsel in any pending proceedings which have been instituted by or on motion of the commission."

The resolution of Mr. Earl of South Carolina, Democrat, for the reorganization of the Senate committees, went over, Mr. Chandler presenting an amendment to be urged when the resolution is taken up. The amendment provides that on Tuesday, April 20, at 2 p. m., the Senate will proceed to appoint its committees.

The Morgan resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba was then taken up without objection, and Mr. Morgan resumed his speech in support of it. The Senator reverted to the statement of Mr. Hale, yesterday, that the number of American prisoners in Spanish prisons was reduced to twelve. In sarcastic tones Mr. Morgan said that such releases as had occurred were the result of supplication by our Government, and perhaps it would be appropriate to adopt a vote of thanks to Spain for not slaying these prisoners outright. Aside from the official testimony as to the condition in Cuba, the newspapers had piled up a mass of testimony which established beyond question that the war was being prosecuted by Spain contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare.

Mr. Morgan commented on a letter written by Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, to Miss Clara Barton, relative to Red Cross work in Cuba. In the course of the letter use is made of the expression "during the present war." This, declared Mr. Morgan, was an inadvertent admission by the Spanish Minister, despite all his diplomatic cunning, that war was going on. And yet Congress and the President would not recognize that state of war which would assure to American prisoners the treatment of prisoners of war, and not of insurrectionists.

Mr. Morgan said that the United States had warned off European nations from all control over Cuba. We seemed to exercise a sort of guardianship over that island as against all other nations. "But," exclaimed the Senator, "that guardianship, if we have it, is like the guardianship of the devil over a soul. We are warning nations that they must hold aloof, while we stand by and see the inquisitorial methods of Spanish warfare, Spanish dungeons and Spanish tyranny, executed against Cubans and against our own people without one word of protest."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the Competitor expedition. He reviewed the circumstances of the case, the departure of the little schooner, probably for the purpose of carrying aid to the insurgents. In particular the Senator took up the case of young Owen Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, and followed the progress of his trial and imprisonment *incommunicado* in the Spanish dungeons. Mr. Morgan declared that it was a long course of violation of treaty rights and the ordinary methods of judicial procedure. "Young Melton," said he, "was held to-day in a loathsome dungeon, not because guilt had been established against him, but because he is an American boy. He was held in a miserable place, in which at times forty other prisoners were crowded. Three pails of water were brought to them daily to quench their thirst, from the rations of dry codfish. These facts had been stated to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by two credible witnesses, including Rev. Dr. Diaz."

Mr. Morgan then reviewed the case of Dr. Diaz. While preaching at Havana, bombshells had been thrown into his church; he and his brother were arrested and held for seven days incommunicado. The evidence of such Spanish cruelty came to the Senate from unimpeachable sources. It was, declared the Senator, a record of horror unmentionable to decent and civilized ears. It could not even be described on the floor of the Senate without shocking all present and driving people from the galleries to the outer corridors.

Mr. Morgan read portions of the evidence given by Messrs. Lawrence and Diaz, and heretofore published as a Senate document. He said he had tried for a year to get from the State Department the facts in the case of Owen Melton, and that not until the closing days of the last administration was he able to get even a partial statement. The Senate would be in the dark to-day as to the Melton case if the committee had not secured evidence of the facts. There was not a more innocent man on the face of the earth than Owen Melton, and yet this young American was held by Spain, in flagrant and contemptuous defiance of treaty rights.

Mr. Morgan read from the laws and treaties to show the unjustifiable character of Melton's imprisonment. Then the Senator exclaimed with great vehemence: "Whether there are 74 prisoners in Cuba, or 74,000, or whether it is one in the person of Owen Melton, this Arkansas youth, the flag of the United States, if it refuses to shelter him, is a disgraced rag."

Mr. Morgan gave way at 2 o'clock to the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, spoke for two hours on the bill, opposing the pending Torrey bill as excessively harsh and designed as a collecting agency for large creditors and urging his substitute as a measure in the interest of thousands of poor debtors struggling to get on their feet.

Mr. Hoar defended the Torry bill against Mr. Nelson's charges of harshness. There were, he said, 500,000 debtors awaiting the result of this humane bill.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, gave notice of a speech at the next session in answer to criticisms of the committee bill.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, Republican, gave notice that on next Tuesday he would address the Senate on the subject of the Pacific Railroad debt settlements.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 4.45 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

IF YOU WISH to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c. †

FIRE AT KNOXVILLE.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND MANY OTHERS INJURED.

The Property Loss Estimated at Over One Million Dollars—A Large Hotel and Many Business Houses Burned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 8.—Never in the history of Knoxville has the city suffered such a loss by fire as it did to-day. The very heart of the city, including some of the largest wholesale and retail business houses in the South, were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, with about 60 per cent. of insurance. The loss of life is very uncertain, as the register of the Hotel Knox, in which fifty-six people were sleeping, was burned. The proprietor of the hotel says that he had five or six guests who have not put in an appearance. A. E. Weeks, of Locke, N. Y., drummer for a Rochester stamping company, is known to have perished in the flames; R. W. Hopkins, a drummer from St. Louis, was last seen in the burning building in a suffocating condition. W. H. Kephart, ex-Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, saved the life of John Bogle, an old farmer, by dragging him to a window and letting him out on the roof of another building. Kephart jumped one story and was injured. When the firemen thought all the inmates of the hotel had escaped, a woman with an infant in her arms rushed to a rear window and screamed for help. A net was quickly stretched and the woman was asked to drop the child out, but as the smoke almost choked her she told them that if one had to die both would die. The woman was finally rescued by the firemen.

From the hotel building, which was five stories, the fire spread east and west. A stiff wind made the flames very ugly and the fire department was inadequate. In the wholesale hardware house of W. W. Woodruff & Co. explosions of dynamite occurred and scores of people were hurt by flying bricks and glass. It became necessary, at last, to have the walls of one building blown by cannon to stop the mad career of the flames. A mountain howitzer, of the Knoxville Legion, was called into play and a load of canister did the work, at the same time tearing up some residences in a different portion of the city.

The city authorities, realizing that the fire department was unable to conquer the flames, telegraphed to Chattanooga for assistance. The Southern Railway made up a special train and carried the Chattanooga apparatus to Knoxville, eleven miles, in 15 minutes. One stop was made for water, the actual running time being sixty miles an hour. When the engine arrived here the fire was under control, yet the Chattanooga boys did some work.

A cabinet maker named P. C. Dyer fell dead from fright. A man named Robinson, from Pulaski, Tenn., is supposed to be another victim. He was registered in the hotel and has not shown up. A large force of men is at work clearing away the debris to-night, and searching for the bodies.

The street car lines are completely tied up, and all the electric companies have suffered.

The last man to leave the burning hotel says that he is positive that five or six persons were burned. He ran over three or four men in the hallways who were suffocated.

J. M. Dean of Kansas City, who jumped from the burning building, tells a thrilling story of his escape. He started out with only his night shirt on, and had that torn off before he reached the street. His room mate, W. A. Tabor, was more fortunate, having saved two shirts. The Travellers Protective Association members of the local post took care of all the drummers, buying some suits out and out. W. H. Mitchell, of Abingdon, Va., jumped from the burning building to the bank building. W. I. Johnson, a railroad baggage master, came down from the fifth story, hand-over-hand, on the water pipes, before the fire engines arrived. Only one of the guests saved any of his effects.

The list of dead and injured so far reported is as follows: Dead—A. E. Weeks, Locke, N. Y.; R. W. Hopking, St. Louis, Mo.; — Robinson, Pulaski, Tenn.; S. E. Williams, Springfield, Mass. Injured—J. C. M. Bogle, Tennessee, burned and will die; D. M. Dean, Indianapolis, ankle sprained; Thomas S. Peck, Morristown, Tenn., ankle cut and sprained; Lieut. Hood, Knoxville, cut on the face and head by glass from explosion; Claude Harris, Knoxville, cut in a dozen places; Policeman Asquith, burned and cut by flying glass.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

Very Little Change in the Situation—The River Falling at Helena.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 8.—Telegrams received to-night from the flood are as follows:

From the Mississippi delta reports are that the situation is unchanged. A heavy rain, accompanied by a strong northwest wind, has prevailed all the afternoon. Information from the lower cravesse says that the break is 1,700 feet wide. Every effort is being made to tie the ends of the levee. The town of Lulu is entirely shut out except by telegraph. To-day was ration day for the destitute refugees at Rosedale and a more poverty-stricken band of negroes than those who gathered at the place of distribution would be hard to picture.

At Helena the river has fallen two feet and eleven inches since the levee gave way on Sunday. The backwater in the southern part of the city is at a standstill. Many flood refugees are being taken to Helena and the number in that city will now probably reach 3,000. The river is falling at all points between Cairo and Helena.

GREENVILLE, MISS., April 8.—The condition of affairs in this section of the Mississippi river continues serious. Want is to-day at the door of many laborers. The Yazoo-Mississippi delta embraces ten counties, with a population of nearly 400,000 people, 70 per cent. of whom are farm laborers. The promptness with which the Federal Government has interested itself in the condition of the inhabitants of inundated districts has brought a strong ray of hope into the situation which is at best gloomy enough. The Secretary of War has kept himself in telegraphic communication with the Governor of Mississippi, seeking information concerning the needs of flooded districts.

SOUTH AFRICA.

An Uprising of Natives—British Troops Sent from Capetown to Suppress the Revolt.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CAPETOWN, April 8.—A dispatch from Vryburg, says that in an encounter with the Bechuanaland insurgents on Tuesday near Kuruman, the Cape volunteers lost five men killed and had six men wounded. A dispatch from Vryburg says that the volunteers have captured and burned the insurgents' stronghold at Gamasepe.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Capetown says that advices received there from Delagoa Bay announce that the country bordering on and across the Limpopo river, forming for many miles the northwest and northern limit of the Transvaal, is in open revolt. It is added that the situation is serious. The troops are leaving for Delagoa Bay by the steamer Carnarvon. A further rising is expected in Maputaland.

CUBAN PRISONERS

Gen. Rivera Not Yet Sentenced to Be Shot—Effort to Be Made For the Release of Melton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Advices received by the Spanish minister here state that Gen. Luis Rivera, who is lying wounded near Havana, is not in a serious condition. Inquiry as to the status of the prisoner resulted to day in a statement by the minister to the effect that at no time has the Spanish Government nor Gen. Weyler had an idea of shooting Rivera. It was added that it would certainly not have been in order to express any such opinion, whatever the belief might have been, in view of the fact that Rivera has not yet been tried, much less sentenced to be shot. For the same reason it can hardly be asserted that Gen. Rivera's future is absolutely assured. When questioned on this point the minister was inclined to the belief that the man would not be shot, but showed that much depended upon the conduct of Cuban sympathizers in the United States.

He declined to say whatever his reference was to the conduct of General Sanguilly, who is now under arrest on suspicion of aiding another filibustering expedition or to the proceedings in the Senate which might be regarded as tending to inflame bad feelings. It was evident, however, that Senor de Lome felt that Sanguilly, in breaking his parole, as he claimed, was not strengthening the argument that the Spanish forces in Cuba should be held to a strict observance of rules of war.

The State Department has been informed that the health of Owen Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, which has been reported to be very bad, is now much improved. When he recovers completely an effort will be made to separate his case from those of the other prisoners, on the ground that he was a newspaper man and not a combatant, and thus secure his release.

HON. WM. J. BRYAN

Severely Hurt By the Collapse of a Piazza at St. Augustine, Fla.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., April 8.—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan addressed a large crowd to-night from the piazza of the San Marco Hotel. At the close of his speech hundreds of people flocked about him, and so great was the strain that one section of the piazza, forty feet square, fell through, precipitating four hundred people to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet. No one was seriously hurt. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and taken to Dr. Woorley's office, where he received medical attention. He is not badly injured. A reception was to have been held in the Casino after the speaking, but it was abandoned. Mr. Bryan will address the members of the Legislature at Tallahassee to-morrow night upon invitation. He will speak in Jacksonville Saturday night.

HONOLULU ADVICES.

Progress of Negotiations for Annexation with the U. S. Authorities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The steamship Monowax arrived this evening from Australia via Paia and Honolulu with the following advices:

Honolulu, April 1.—President Dole gave out the information to-day that Wm. A. Kinney, a local lawyer, had been selected to go to Washington on the 7th inst. as annexation commissioner. The mail on the 30th ult. brought this Government some inside information in the annexation question, and it is expected that that important matter will be brought before the present session of Congress. At present Attorney General Smith and S Hartwell are in Washington in the interests of closer political union. What they have accomplished this Government only knows and its officials decline to give out anything.

CRUISER RALEIGH

Ordered to Gibraltar to Join the European Squadron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., April 8.—Orders have been received from the Navy Department detaching the United States steamer Raleigh on May 1st next from the North Atlantic squadron and ordering her to proceed as soon thereafter as practicable to Gibraltar and report to the commander-in-chief of the European squadron for duty with his fleet. On the arrival of the Raleigh, her sister ship, the Cincinnati, will be sent home, the time of her officers and men having expired.

It is expected by the department to keep the Raleigh in foreign waters until June, 1899, and no officers or men will sail in her whose time expires before that date.

WARM WIRELETS.

A number of tobacco plantations at Masatianta, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, have been invaded by a destructive insect which has devoured the crop.

At Richmond Va, yesterday Baltimore played Richmond and defeated them by a score of 7 to 2. The Orioles play there again to-day, then comes Boston.

Ex-Gov. McKinney, of Virginia, is very much improved. His physicians are greatly encouraged at the prospect of getting their patient on the road to convalescence.

Secretary Alger is pushing the work of relief for the Mississippi flood sufferers and within a few days the disbursement of rations provided for by Congress will begin.

The Democratic municipal convention of Raleigh N. C., renominated Mayor Russ, and nominated Chas. F. Lumsden for tax collector and Ham F. Smith city clerk; all by acclamation.

The E. S. Dean brokerage concern, whose suspension of operations at New York and elsewhere has gained general notice, has been barred from the mails by order of the Postmaster General.

Letter Comes For President Monroe.

In the White House mail on June 1 was a letter addressed to "His Excellency, James Monroe, President of the U. S." It came from British Guiana and contained an urgent request for the autograph of the author of the famous doctrine against foreign encroachments on the American continent. The writer is a Venezuelan resident of British Guiana, who evidently expects great things of "President Monroe" in the territorial dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.—Washington Star.

The Decisive Test.

"When do you think woman will reach the climax of her ability?"

"When she can send a ten word telegram without adding a postscript."—Detroit Free Press.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain, in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

Paine's Celery Compound

Is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a tonic; it is not a nervine; it is as much better than all these as a diamond is better than cut glass. It is the

Best Spring Medicine

In the world. It *cures*. We have it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts. mar 18 tf

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Does Every Year What Some Men Don't Do In a Lifetime.

"I believe," remarked the hotel clerk to a group of listeners in a Washington hotel, "that the most patriotic men we have in the United States are the traveling salesmen."

"And why they?" inquired a member of congress.

"Because they know the country better than any other class and see it in all its sections and are among the classes who maintain it and make it possible for the rest of us to live with a great deal more ease than we might otherwise. Now, there's one who went out of the office just as the gentleman from New York came in. That man travels for a Boston house, and his territory extends from Maine to southern California, and he makes the trip every year, stopping usually in the big cities, but taking many of the others in on his way.

"He has been doing it for years, until he knows the people of the country in every state, and I have yet to hear him say a bitter thing or a foolish one about sectional peculiarities or differences. He is too broad for that—that is to say, he is too patriotic. Then, again, he comes to Washington once a year simply to spend two or three days here, so that he may feel the sense of government by contact with it, to walk about the streets of the capital of the nation, to look at the magnificent buildings of government ownership, to stand in the glorious beauty of the grandest building on earth, to sit for a time in the halls of legislation and to experience for a brief season some of the material results of his citizenship of the proudest republic the sun has ever shone upon."

There was a round of applause for the clerk's presentation of the case.

"Don't do it, gentlemen," he said, waving it off. "Those are not my words, but the words of that traveling man. He is the broadest minded citizen, the firmest patriot and the squarest man I know, and if it were possible to have a nation of his kind it would be possible to make one nation of the whole world. He has been in Washington for three days, and when he leaves tomorrow he will take with him more than a hundred books containing pictures of the city and its great buildings, which he will distribute among the children of the men he meets in a business way and who may never be able to get to Washington to wander amid its beauties and learn here among its marble walls and pillars the all important lessons which they teach and which every American should learn. I presume he has distributed thousands of these pictures and has been a wellspring of patriotic sentiment to hundreds of young men and women in every state of the Union. Who can say as much for himself?" And even the congressman could not answer in the affirmative.—Washington Star.

"THE GREEN HOUR."

When All Paris Sits Down For Its Sip of Absinth.

Your American tourist, flitting through Paris in his summer jog to the Riviera or to Rome, with his palate accustomed to the favorite tipples of New York, finds food for curious reflection in the Parisian's absinth. The Frenchman's "green hour" is to him an unknown quality. The absinth outfit in Paris is a tall carafe of iced water, a full sized goblet, a flat spoon with pierced bowl and a cake of beet sugar. From a bottle of thick, oily, green absinth the garcon pours into the goblet a layer whose thickness grows slowly until your uplifted finger warns him you have enough. Two fingers is a good beginning. After that you are likely to take more. When the garcon has departed, you lay the silver spoon across the top of the goblet, place the flat cake of sugar in its bowl, which is made exactly to hold it, and pour a tiny stream of iced water from the carafe slowly upon it. The water trickles down through the bowl, dissolving the sugar as it comes, and by the time the goblet is full the water has turned from the deep green of the pure absinth to the murkish yellowish green which one forever afterward associates with the drink.

Now sip it slowly as you would an eggnog and feel your temperature rise, bringing with it a mild thirst and a gnawing appetite. This is the "green hour," from 5 to 7 in the evening, and you are now a part of it. As you grow deliciously warmer and your thoughts come quicker and the atmosphere grows rosier, look at the goblet, and, watching its changing dolphin colors, think how like this drink is to the Frenchman himself, who has made it his own. It is soft and milky, like his manners, seasoned and sharply spiced like his taste, perfumed and fragrant like his foppery, exquisitely sweetened like his politeness, bitter like his philosophy, green like his jealousy, yellow like his morality and inflaming like his passions.—New York Press.

Rich Nobodies.

London is full of rich people who, socially speaking, are nonentities; not because there is anything against them, but because they belong to another world and not to this one which we are considering. Walking one day, early in my London experiences, with Mr. Kinglake through a well known quarter of the far west end of London I asked him who lived in a certain house. "I do not know," he answered, adding, in his reflective way: "Nothing in London is more remarkable than such a district as this. For the last half hour we have been wandering among houses the possession of which implies wealth. You could not live in such a house for less than £5,000 or £10,000 a year, often more, and not a single person you ever saw or heard of lives in any one of them." They have a society of their own, but it is not society. They are important persons in the city, or in whatever department of business or industry they belong to. And the chances are that London sees their names for the first time when they die, and their wills are published in an illustrated weekly paper, with the amounts of their fortunes.—Harper's Magazine.

He Plowed to the Mark.

Pat was new at the business, and the first attempt was anything but successful.

"Look here!" said the farmer. "That kind of thing won't do. The corn will be dizzy that grows in a furrow so crooked as that. Fix your eye on something across the field and head straight for it. That cow there by the gate is right opposite us. Aim at her, and you'll do pretty well."

"All right, sir," said Pat, and just then the farmer was called away to the barn.

Ten minutes later he returned and was horrified to see that the plow had been wandering in a zigzag course all over the field.

"Hold on there!" he shouted. "Hold on! What are you up to?"

"And sure, sir," said Pat, "I did what you tould me. I worked straight for the cow, but the craythure wouldn't kape still."—Chicago Record.

Personal Ends.

"Saw you coming out of the barber's this morning," said the sociable boarder.

"I went in on business connected with purely personal ends," replied Asbury Peppers with much dignity.

"Oh, beg pardon, I"—

"That is to say, I got my hair cut and my shoes shined."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The white lily in the south of Europe, particularly in Italy, is an emblem of sweetness, light and life. In some of the country districts of the Italian peninsula lilies are always placed on the coffins of young girls.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Lost—Small female Italian Grayhound, tan color, nickel collar. Liberal reward at Fulton House. ap 9 3t*

For sale at reasonable price, a good Milch Cow and Calf. Cow is a steady milker, giving two and a half to three gallons milk per day. Apply to Cronly & Morris. f su ap 9 2t

500 Potted Roses, fine varieties, 10 cents each. $1.00 per dozen without Pots. Tuberose Bulbs 20 cts per dozen. Handle and ship all kinds of vegetables in season. W. J. Kirkham, 104 South Front street. ap 9 tf

Think of it! 10-4 Sheeting at 18 Market street for 11¾ cents per yard. Just received tremendous job in White Goods and Matting to be run off this week. New bargains coming in every day. ap 7 tf

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92 mar 18 tf

L. K. Williams, 128 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

M. C. Benson, No 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c81

Assignee's Sale

—OF—

Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897 I will sell the stock of

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars

contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains. Terms of sale cash.

A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer.

mar 14 tf

Norton Yam Seed Potatoes.

A nice lot of Norton Yam Slips, for Seed.

Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

Mapes' Potato Manure, the best Fertilizer on the market for Potatoes.

A full line of heavy and fancy Groceries.

Drugs, Nails, Hoop Iron, Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, etc. Call or write for prices.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 21 tf

This Week

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

CODFISH

With which to prepare that old time Breakfast Standby, Codfish Balls.

A few extra nice Mixed Nuts.

PRICES ?

S. W. SANDERS.

apr 4 tf

Water Ground Meal.

1,000 Bushels Virginia Meal.
1,000 Barrels and Bags Flour.
1,200 Bushels Peanuts.
1,500 Bushels Corn.
1,100 Bushels Feed Oats.
1,200 Pounds Candy.
1,200 Pounds Soaps.

W. B. COOPER,

mar 28 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

MAXTON BUILDING —AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

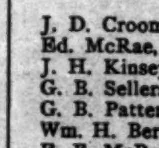
je 1m

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith. This March 27th, 1897.

apr 4 till my 1 WILLIARD SMITH.

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans negotiated on improved city real estate.

A. D. BROWN,

No. 29 North Front St.

Men's Medium Weight Grey Cotton Shirts at 33⅓ cents each.
Men's Bleached Jean Drawers at 25 cents per pair.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 cents.
All Wool Art Squares 9x12 feet $9.00 each.
Japanese Dantsu Art Rugs 9x12 feet $10.00 each.
China Mattings 20 cents per yard by the Roll.
China Mattings 22½ cents per yard by the Roll.
China Mattings 27½ cents per yard by the Roll.
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, Taped and Bleached, 10 cents each.
Ladies' Black Corsets, regular 75 cents quality 50 cents per pair.
Windsor Ties, two for 25 cents.
Children's and Gents' Hose, in Ox Blood, 25 cents per pair.
Novelties in Ladies' Belts 50 cents each.
Iron Frame Grenadines 75 cents per yard.
China Silks, Waist Patterns, 37½ cents per yard.
Checked Novelties in Dress Goods 25 cents per yard.
Changeable Mohairs 35 cents per yard.
Black Brocade Silks 65 and 90 cents.
Ladies' String Ties two for 25 cents.
Ladies' Persian Satin Bows 25 cents each.

ap 4 tf

Grand Opening

Of Fine Spring Millinery at Wilmington's Big Racket Store

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th. We have made special efforts to please the ladies in fine Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, and we propose to show the nicest selection, the prettiest styles and the lowest prices, and ask you one and all to come and give our store a look, and all of our fine Hats. We have made special efforts to please all classes. We have had 1,000 very neat Hats trimmed in Ribbon and Flowers and Lace and Chiffon to sell for 50, 75c and $1.00 each; the neatest line of Hats that has ever been offered for that money.

Our line of fine Hats for ladies, to sell for $1.50, 2.00, 2.25 and 2.50, are beautiful.

In Children's Hats we have everything, from nice little banded Straw Hats for 10c to Girls' banded Straw Yacht Sailors for 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 75c and $1.00.

The handsomest line of Leghorns, the finest grade for $1.00 each. All styles of fine Sailor Hats, white, black, navy and brown, banded nicely, for 25c, new styles and nice quality. Beautiful banded Sailors, very neat, for 50c.

In Babies' and Children's Bonnets and Caps we can save you money. A nice plaited edge Lawn Baby Caps, with long strings, for 10c.

Beautiful Tucked Caps in white fine lawn for 25c; better made with more finish at 35, 50, 75c and $1.00.

Silk Caps 25, 50c and $1.00.

In Tam O'Shanter Caps all kinds from 15, 19, 25, 35 to 50c each.

Nice straw shapes for ladies, for 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c and $1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 each.

We can please anybody in style and color.

Now Ribbon is a very important feature in the Hat Department. We have at least 2,500 roles of Ribbon of every quality. We have Ribbon 2 yards No. 2 for 3c; No. 5 for 5c; No. 7 for 8c; No. 9 for 10c; No. 12 for 12c; No. 16 for 15c; No. 22 for 21c; No. 30 for 25c; No. 40 for 30c; No. 50 for 35c; No. 60 for 40c; No. 80 for 45c; No. 100 for 60c. These prices buy the finest Taffeta, Morie, Satin of the best quality. Gros Grain in every color—in shaded changeable, white, black or any of the leading colors of the season.

Send us your orders and we will guarantee goods to be as represented; be of the best Silk and best quality of Ribbon.

Come to the opening on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite The Orton.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

apr 4 tf

Special Sale Week

—AT—

REHDER'S

Near Fourth Street Bridge,

Commencing Monday, April 5th.

Greatest Special Sale Week on Record.

Prices the Lowest Ever Heard Of,

☞ Read Circular for prices. Remember six days only. ap 4 tf

VISIT

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

4TH CAMPBELL STREETS.

New Styles. Popular Prices.

mar 14 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

Now is the Time to Make Your

DEPOSIT IN THE

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 26 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	March 9th, '96.	March 9th, '97
Deposits	$569,000	$609,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,300	65,153
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.

Last Installment of Capital paid in October, 1892. ap 4 tf